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# UNITED STATES:

## HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

BY WILLIAM H. BARNES,
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS," ETC.

With Portraits on Steel by George E. Perine.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK:
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111 NASSAU STREET.
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*William H. Barnes*

PORTRAITS ON STEEL,

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[illegible]

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# THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST VOLUME.]

DURING the trial of the Impeachment, but little was done in the way of general legislation. The House was officially present in the Chamber of the Senate while that body was sitting as a Court of Impeachment. Although it usually convened after the adjournment of the Court, it was understood to be for the purpose of debate rather than of action. During the days when the court was adjourned or in private session, some important measures were acted upon in the House. Among them were bills relating to certain of the late rebel States. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida, had formed Constitutions in accordance with the Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867. Bills passed the House in May, and the Senate in June, admitting these States to representation, so soon as they should respectively have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, upon the fundamental condition that these States should never discriminate in favor of, or against, any class of citizens now entitled to vote, except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law; and no person shall be held to service or labor as punishment for crime, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts. The bills admitting these States on such conditions to representation were returned by the President without his signature, and were promptly passed over the veto by more than the required two-thirds.

On the 22d of June, Messrs. McDonald and Rice, Senators elect from Arkansas, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were sworn in. On the day following, Messrs. Boles, Hinds, and Root were admitted to the House as representatives from Arkansas. Senators and Rep-

resentatives from the other reconstructed States were sworn in at later dates.

All the Democratic members of the House, forty-five in number, entered a solemn protest against "the recognized presence of these persons on the floor of the House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force acting under a brigadier-general of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the representatives of free States, in the imposition of taxes, and customs, and other laws upon our people. We protest against the now proposed co-partnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government."

A concurrent resolution was adopted by both Houses on the 21st of July, stating that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which had been proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, had been adopted by more than three-fourths of the States, and had thus become a part of the Constitution. On the 28th of July the Secretary of State issued his official declaration that the said Amendment had become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

That the political status of the colored man might be for ever settled, another Amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Fortieth Congress providing that "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This crowning act of the Fortieth Congress was passed in the House, February 25, 1869, by one hundred and forty-three to forty-three, and in the Senate on the following day by thirty-nine to twelve.

The labors of the Fortieth Congress were not only devoted to the restoration of the original States, but to extending the Government over new regions. A bill was passed organizing the Territory of Wyoming. Another act appropriated $7,200,000 to pay for Alaska, and extend the laws of the United States all over that country.

Circumstances seeming to demand legislation for the protection of American citizens abroad, the House of Representatives instructed

its Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report whether any American citizens had been arrested, tried, and convicted in Great Britain or Ireland, for words spoken or acts done in the United States. Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a report upon the general question of the rights of naturalized American citizens, and proposed a bill, which after amendment by the Senate became a law. It provides that all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this Government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances. That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that Government the reasons for such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen; and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

In the attempt to better the condition of citizens at home, Congress passed a bill providing that "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, and workmen now employed, or who may hereafter be employed by, or in behalf of the Government of the United States."

The Fortieth Congress was not deficient in the performance of its duty to legislate in behalf of races long deprived of civil and political rights. Early in the existence of the Fortieth Congress, a law was enacted providing that in the District of Columbia no person should be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color.

Congress ordered that the Freedman's Bureau be continued until July 16, 1869, and ordered the Secretary of War to re-establish the Bureau when it had been discontinued, if the personal safety of the freedmen

required it, and to discontinue it where its necessity no longer existed, and providing that the educational division should not be interfered with until a State made suitable provision for the education of the children of the freedmen within the State.

A bill was passed to establish peace with Indian tribes, providing that commissioners should be appointed to select a district sufficient to receive all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, not living peacefully on reservations; that the district should contain sufficient arable and grazing land to enable them to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; the district to remain a permanent home for the tribes exclusively, and to be so located as not to interfere with the travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the routes of the Pacific Railroads.

The Fortieth Congress exempted all cotton grown in the United States after 1867 from Internal Revenue tax, and reduced the tax on manufactures to such an extent as to diminish the Revenue $60,000,000. The tax on whiskey was reduced to fifty cents per gallon. Illicit distilleries were made liable to forfeit, their owners being subject to fine and imprisonment.

Inharmonious relations continued to exist between President Johnson and Congress to the last. The President sent in numerous nominations to the Senate that were immediately rejected. The most remarkable instance was that of the mission to Austria, which had been resigned by Mr. Motley. The President successively nominated ex-Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania, General Frank P. Blair, ex-Senator Nesmith of Oregon, and Henry J. Raymond, who were all rejected by the Senate. Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland, was confirmed by a unanimous vote as Minister to England. Mr. Stanberry, who had resigned the position of Attorney-General for the purpose of defending the President in the Impeachment Trial, was renominated and was rejected. Mr. Everts of the President's counsel was subsequently nominated for the same office, and was confirmed. Near the close of the Fortieth Congress the Senate informally resolved that, except in cases of urgent necessity, no nomination to office made by President Johnson would be acted upon

The President's message, transmitted at the beginning of the last session of the Fortieth Congress, was more hostile in its tone than any that had preceded it. He made severe charges against Congress and its legislation. "The various laws," said he, "which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction, after a fair trial, have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results." He charged that, "one hundred million dollars were annually expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional." He proposed a plan for paying the public debt by repudiating the principal. His message was denounced in both Houses as a disrespectful and offensive document. In the Senate its reading was interrupted by adjournment, but was resumed the following day. That portion relating to the National Debt was made the subject of special animadversion, and resolutions disapproving and condemning it were passed in both branches.

Many propositions were brought before the Fortieth Congress, from first to last, relating to the National Finances. At the very outset Mr. Edmunds proposed in the Senate a joint resolution, to the effect that, except in the cases when other provision was expressly made, the public debt is owing in coin or its equivalent.

Another prominent financial scheme was presented by Senator Morrill, providing that, after the 4th of July, 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury should pay in coin all United States legal tender notes not bearing interest, and that after the same date all National Banks should be required to pay in coin all their circulating notes of $5, and under, and all of a higher denomination in coin or legal tender notes. In July, 1868, a bill was proposed for funding the National Securities, providing that the holders of bonds paying 7.30 may exchange them for new bonds at 3,65 running forty years, principal and interest payable in gold, the bonds and interest to be free from all taxation. This bill passed both Houses, but at so late a day that it was held by the President until after the adjournment, and thus failed to become a law. A bill was proposed by Mr. Sumner, providing for a return to specie payments July 4, 1869,

and for funding the National Debt at a lower rate of interest. A bill was proposed by Mr. Morton, designed to render at as early a date as possible the currency convertible into and therefore of equal value with gold. A directly opposite plan was proposed by General Butler in the House, looking to the indefinite prolongation of paper currency. No definite and final action was reached upon any of the financial plans proposed. It was thought proper to defer action upon these important questions until such time as the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government should be in harmony.

Eng'd by G. F. Perine

Henry Wilson

HON. HENRY WILSON

SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Henry N. Cow

# HENRY WILSON.

HENRY WILSON was born at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812, of poor parentage. He was early apprenticed to a farmer in his native town, with whom he continued eleven years, during which period his school privileges, at different intervals, amounted to about one year. He early formed a taste for reading, which he eagerly indulged on Sundays and evenings by fire-light and moon-light. Thus, in the course of his eleven years' apprenticeship, he read about 1,000 volumes—mainly of history and biography.

On coming of age, young Wilson left Farmington, and with all his possessions packed upon his back, walked to Natick, Mass., and hired himself to a shoemaker. Having learned the trade, and labored nearly three years, he returned to New Hampshire for the purpose of securing an education. His educational career, however, was suddenly arrested by the insolvency of the man to whom he had entrusted his money, and in 1838 he returned to Natick to resume his trade of shoemaking.

Wilson was now twenty-six years of age, and up to this period his life had been mainly devoted to labor. It was in allusion to this that when, in 1858, he replied on the floor of Congress to the famous "mudsill" speech of Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, he gave utterance to these eloquent words:

"Sir, I am the son of a hireling manual laborer, who, with the frosts of seventy winters on his brow, 'lives by daily labor.' I, too, have 'lived by daily labor.' I, too, have been a 'hireling manual laborer.' Poverty cast its dark and chilling shadow over the home of

my childhood; and want was sometimes there—an unbidden guest. At the age of ten years—to aid him who gave me being in keeping the gaunt specter from the hearth of the mother who bore me—I left the home of my boyhood, and went forth to earn my bread by 'daily labor.'"

From his youth, Mr. Wilson seems to have been deeply and permanently imbued with the spirit of hostility to Slavery, and few men have dealt more numerous or heavy blows against the institution. His political career commenced in 1840. During this year he made upwards of sixty speeches in behalf of the election of Gen. Harrison. In the succeeding five years, he was three times elected a Representative, and twice a Senator, to the Massachusetts legislature. Here his stern opposition to Slavery was at once apparent, and in 1845 he was selected, with the poet Whittier, to bear to Washington the great anti-slavery petition of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. In the same year he introduced in the legislature a resolution declaring the unalterable hostility of Massachusetts to the further extension and longer continuance of Slavery in America, and her fixed determination to use all constitutional and lawful means for its extinction. His speech on this occasion was pronounced by the leading anti-slavery journals to be the fullest and most comprehensive on the Slavery question that had yet been made in any legislative body in the country. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Wilson was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, and on the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions presented to that body, he withdrew from it, and was prominent in the organization of the Free Soil party. In the following year he was chosen chairman of the Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts—a post which he filled during four years. In 1850 he was again a member of the State legislature; and in 1851 and 1852 was a member of the Senate, and president of that body. He was also president of the Free Soil National Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, and chairman of the National Committee. He was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in 1852. In 1853 and 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate

for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1853 he was an active and influential member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. In 1855, was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Everett.

Mr. Wilson took his seat in the Senate in February, 1855, and, by a vote nearly unanimous, has been twice re-elected to that office. As a Senator, he has been uniformly active, earnest, faithful, prominent, and influential,—invariably evincing an inflexible and fearless opposition to Slavery and the slave-power. In his very first speech, made a few days after entering the Senate, he announced for himself and his anti-slavery friends their uncompromising position. "We mean, sir," said he, "to place in the councils of the Nation men who, in the words of Jefferson, have sworn on the altar of God eternal hostility to every kind of oppression over the mind and body of men." This was the key-note of Mr. Wilson's career in the Senate from that day to this.

In the spring of 1856 occurred the assault upon Mr. Sumner by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina. Mr. Wilson—whose fearlessness is equal to his firmness and consistency—denounced this act as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." These words, uttered on the floor of the Senate, drew forth a challenge from Mr. Brooks, which was declined by Wilson in terms so just, dignified, and manly, as to secure the warm approval of all good and right-minded people.

At the commencement of the rebellion, the Senate assigned to Mr. Wilson the Chairmanship of the Military Committee. In view of his protracted experience as a member of this committee, joined with his great energy and industry, probably no man in the Senate was more completely qualified for this most important post. In this committee originated most of the legislation for raising, organizing, and governing the armies, while thousands of nominations of officers of all grades were referred to it. The labors of Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the committee, were immense. Important legislation affecting the armies, and the thousands of nominations, could not but excite the liveliest interest of officers and their friends; and they

ever freely visited him, consulted with, and wrote to him. Private soldiers, too, ever felt at liberty to visit him, or write to him concerning their affairs. Thousands did so, and so promptly did he attend to their needs that they called him the "Soldier's Friend."

As clearly as any man in the country, Mr. Wilson, at the commencement of the rebellion, discerned the reality and magnitude of the impending conflict. Hence, at the fall of Fort Sumter, when President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men, the clear-sighted Senator advised that the call should be for 300,000; and immediately induced the Secretary of War to double the number of regiments assigned to Massachusetts. In the prompt forwarding of these troops Mr. Wilson was specially active. Throughout that spring, and until the meeting of Congress, July 4th, he was constantly occupying himself at Washington, aiding the soldiers, working in the hospitals, and preparing the necessary military measures to be presented to the national legislature.

Congress assembled; and, on the second day of the session, Mr. Wilson introduced several important bills relating to the military wants of the country, one of which was a bill authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers for three years. Subsequently Mr. Wilson introduced another bill authorizing the President to accept 500,000 volunteers additional to those already ordered to be employed. During this extra session, Mr. Wilson, as Chairman of the Military Committee, introduced other measures of great importance relating to the appointment of army officers, the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and increasing the pay of private soldiers,—all of which measures were enacted. In fact, such was his activity and efficiency in presenting and urging forward plans for increasing and organizing the armies necessary to put down the rebellion, that General Scott declared of Mr. Wilson that he "had done more work in that short session than all the chairmen of the military committees had done for the last twenty years."

After the defeat at Bull Run, Mr. Wilson was earnestly solicited by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Chase, to raise a regiment of in-

fantry, a company of sharp-shooters, and a battery of artillery. Accordingly, returning to Massachusetts, he issued a stirring appeal to the young men of the State, addressed several public meetings, and in forty days he succeeded in rallying. 2,300 men. He was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and with his regiment, a company of sharp-shooters, and the third battery of artillery, he returned to Washington as colonel; and afterwards, as aid on the staff of General McClellan, Mr. Wilson served until the beginning of the following year, when pressing duties in Congress forced him to resign his military commission.

Returning to his seat in the Senate, Mr. Wilson originated and carried through several measures of great importance to the interests of the army and the country. Among these was the passage of bills relating to courts-martial, allotment certificates, army-signal department, sutlers and their duties, the army medical department, encouragement of enlistments, making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, a uniform system of army ambulances, increasing still further the pay of soldiers, establishing a national military and naval asylum for totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces, encouraging the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers, securing to colored soldiers equality of pay, and other wise and judicious provisions.

Invariably true and constant in his sympathies for the downtrodden and oppressed, Mr. Wilson never once forgot the slave, for whose freedom and elevation he had consecrated his time and energies for more than a quarter of a century. He actively participated in the measures culminating in the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. He introduced the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, by which more than three thousand slaves were made free, and Slavery made for ever impossible in the capital of the Nation. He introduced a provision, which became a law, May 21, 1862, "providing that persons of color in the District of Columbia should be subject to the same laws to which white persons were subject; that they should be tried for offenses against the laws in the same manner

as white persons were tried; and, if convicted, be liable to the same penalty, and no other, as would be inflicted upon white persons for the same crime." He introduced the amendment to the Militia Bill of 1795, which made negroes a part of the militia, and providing for the freedom of all such men of color as should be called into the service of the United States, as well as the freedom of their mothers, wives, and children. This, with one or two other measures of a kindred character, introduced by Mr. Wilson, and urged forward through much and persistent opposition, resulted in the freedom of nearly 100,000 slaves in Kentucky alone.

After the close of the war, Mr. Wilson was no less active and influential in procuring legislation for the suitable reduction of the army than he had been in originating measures for its creation. Making an extended tour through the Southern States, he delivered numerous able and instructive addresses on political and national topics.

He was among the first to declare himself in favor of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. After the nomination, Mr. Wilson entered with great zeal into the canvass, and made some of the ablest speeches of the campaign.

Amid the pressure of public duties, Mr. Wilson has found time for literary pursuits. He is the author of a "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses," and "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the Thirty-ninth Congress."

In his personal character Mr. Wilson is without reproach. He possesses purity as stainless as when he entered politics, and integrity as unimpeachable as when first elected to office. He is one of the most practical of statesmen, and one of the most skillful of legislative tacticians. His *forte* as a Senator is hard work—the simple and efficient means by which he has arisen from humble origin to his present high position.

J. M. Howard

V. M. Howard

# JACOB M. HOWARD.

JACOB M. HOWARD was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, July 10th, 1805. His father was a substantial farmer of Bennington County, and the sixth in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1635, five years after the town was established.

The subject of this sketch, although frequently in requisition to assist in farm labors, early evinced a taste for study, which he was permitted at intervals to gratify by attendance at the district school. Subsequently pursuing preparatory studies in the academies of Bennington and Brattleboro, he entered Williams College in 1826. His studies were much interrupted, in consequence of his want of means and the necessity of teaching to pay expenses, yet, with characteristic perseverance, he made his way through college, and graduated in 1830. He immediately commenced the study of law in Ware, Massachusetts, and in July, 1832, he removed to Detroit, then the capital of Michigan Territory, where he was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1835 he was married to Catharine A. Shaw, a young lady whose acquaintance he had formed at Ware.

In his professional career, Mr. Howard was ever faithful to the interests of his clients, bringing to their service great industry, a mind well stored with legal learning, much native sagacity and force of logic.

In 1835 he was a Whig candidate for a seat in the Convention to form a State Constitution, but was not elected.

In the controversy of 1834 and 1835 between the Territory and Ohio, respecting a tier of townships which had ever belonged to Michigan, on her southern border, embracing the present city of Toledo, Mr. Howard took strong ground against the claim of Ohio;

and, having employed his pen in repelling it, finally, when Mr. Mason, the territorial governor, thought it necessary to employ military force against a similar force from Ohio, Mr. Howard volunteered, and proceeded with arms to make good the arguments he had advanced. The expedition was, however, productive only of wasteful expenditure to the Territory, and a large slaughter of pigs and poultry.

In 1838, Mr. Howard was a member of the State Legislature, and took an active part in the enactment of the code known as the Revised Laws of that year; in the railroad legislation of the State; and in examining into the condition of the brood of "free banks," known as "wildcat banks," that had come into pernicious existence under the free-banking system enacted the year before. This examination developed such a scene of fraud and corruption in the local currency of the State, that the paper of those banks soon lost all credit; and the State Supreme Court, as soon as the question was fairly brought before it, adjudged them to be all unconstitutional and void; a decision in which the community most heartily acquiesced.

In the presidential canvass of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison, Mr. Howard was a candidate for Congress, and was elected by 1,500 majority. During the three sessions of the Twenty-seventh Congress he engaged but seldom in debate, but was an attentive observer of the scenes which passed before him. His feelings and opinions had ever been against slavery, its influences, its crimes, its power. John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, both members of the House, championed the anti-slavery cause. Henry A. Wise, Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Mallory, of Virginia, and Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, were the leading combatants on the other side. The conflict, which occupied a large portion of that Congress, was fierce and fiery.

With what interest did Mr. Howard, then a new member and a young man, drink in the words of the "old man eloquent," as he unfolded his mighty argument against the "sum of all villainies," and the dangers it menaced to the liberties of our country!

He left that Congress with the full conviction that the final solution of the great question would be in a civil war, though hoping that some measure might be devised less radical and terrible, that should calm the deeply-stirred passions of the people. He remained steadfastly attached to the Whig party, and in the presidential canvasses of 1844, 1848, and 1852, exerted himself to promote the election of Mr. Clay, General Taylor, and General Scott.

In the trial of a slave case, under the fugitive slave act of 1850, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McLean, he denounced that act as a defiance, a challenge to the conflict of arms, by the South to the North, and predicted that sooner or later it would be accepted; and characterized its author (Mr. Mason, of Virginia,) as an enemy of his country and a traitor to the Union.

On the defeat of General Scott he resolved to withdraw entirely from politics; but on the passage of the act of 1854, repealing the Missouri compromise, he again entered the political arena in resistance to that flagrant encroachment of the slave power. He was among those who took the earliest steps to effect an organization for the overthrow of the Democratic party of the North, which had become the willing ally of the pro-slavery or secession party of the South. He saw that such a party must embrace all the elements of popular opposition to the principles and aims of the slaveholders. The old Whig party, never as a party having made its influence felt in opposition to those principles and aims, had become powerless as an agency whereby to combat them—or even to move the hearts of the people. Yet by far the greater portion of its members in the free states were in sentiment opposed to the schemes of the slave power, now too manifest to be misapprehended or viewed with indifference. To count upon this portion of the Whig party was obvious. The great end to be obtained was a firm and cordial union of this with two other elements, the old Abolition party proper, and the "Free Soil Democracy." In Michigan, these last two had already coalesced and had put in nomination a State ticket, at the head of which was the name of Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham as their candidate for Governor. A call, numerously signed, was issued, inviting all freemen of the

State, opposed to the recent measures of Congress on the subject of slavery, to assemble at Jackson on the 6th of July. The assemblage was numerous, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. "Whigs," "Abolitionists," "Free Soilers," and "Liberty Men," met and shook hands like a band of brothers. A deep seriousness pervaded the whole, and a prescience of the events soon to develop themselves, seemed to teach them that this was the "beginning of the end" of slavery. Mr. Howard was the sole author of the series of resolutions that were adopted. They strongly denounced slavery as a moral, social and political evil, as a source of national weakness and endless internal strife; they condemned the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the consequent opening of all the new territories to slavery; they encouraged in no equivocal terms the free settlers of Kansas to resist the tyranny and outrages with which the slave power was seeking to crush them. They went further—they demanded, not the restoration of that compromise, but, as an indemnity for the future, as just and necessary safeguards against the grasping ambition of slaveholders, the banishment of slavery, by law, from all the territories of the United States, from the District of Columbia, and all other places owned by the Government. They invoked the cordial co-operation of all persons and parties for the attainment of these great ends; and gave to the new party there consolidated the name of "REPUBLICANS,"* by which it has since been known.

Mr. Bingham was here again nominated for Governor, and Mr. Howard, against his own earnest remonstrances, put in nomination for Attorney-General of the State. At the ensuing November election, the whole ticket was elected by a large majority, notwithstanding the earnest appeals of General Cass and other speakers from the stump, struggling against the popular current.

Mr. Howard was a member of the committee on the address at the first national Republican convention held at Pittsburgh, February 22d, 1856. He held the office of Attorney-General of Michigan for ix years, and left it January 1st, 1861. While holding that impor-

* Mr. Greeley suggested the name of "Democratic Republican party," but as the Democratic party had been the authors and abettors of the measures complained of, the new party rejected even any *nominal* connection with them.

tant office, his incessant labors attested his fidelity to his trust; and the published reports of the Supreme Court evince his thoroughness and talents as a lawyer. To him the State is indebted for its excellent law, known as the registration act, by which all voters are required to enter their names on the proper books of townships and wards.

Mr. Bingham was elected to the United States Senate in January, 1859, and died in October, 1861. On the assembling of the Legislature in January following, Mr. Howard was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was an active member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and that on Military Affairs. He gave an earnest support to all the measures for the prosecution of the war to subdue the rebellion, and was among the first to recommend the passage of the Conscription Act of 1863, being convinced that the volunteer system could not safely be relied upon as a means of recruiting and increasing the army. Every measure for supplying men and means found in him a warm supporter. He favored the principle of confiscation of the property of the rebels, and one of his most elaborate and eloquent speeches was made on that subject in April, 1862. A careful observer of the movements of parties, he early came to the conclusion that General McClellan was acting in the interest of the anti-war portion of the Democratic party, and consequently lost all confidence in his efficiency as a commander. Influenced by this feeling, he called on President Lincoln, in company with Senator Lane of Indiana, in March, 1862, and earnestly urged the dismissal of that General from the command of the Army of the Potomac. But Mr. Lincoln thought it best, as he said, "to try Mac a little longer." He added: "Mac is slow, but I still have confidence in him." And thus McClellan was retained in command.

Mr. Howard was among the first to favor an amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who reported the amendment as it was finally passed by both houses and ratified by the State Legislatures. He drafted the first and principal clause in the exact words in which it now appears. Some members of the Committee re-

marked despairingly: "it is undertaking too much; we cannot get it through the Legislatures, or even the houses of Congress." Mr. Howard replied with animation: "We can! Now is the time. None can be more propitious. The people are with us, and if we give them a chance they will demolish slavery at a blow. Let us try!" In January, 1865, Mr. Howard was re-elected to the Senate for the full term commencing on the 4th of March of that year. The successes of our arms in the southwest, and the hope of converting rebels into union men there, had induced President Lincoln to send General Banks with a large force to New Orleans, and by formal instructions to invest him with authority to hold, under his own military orders, elections of members of new State conventions, to result finally in the reconstruction of the State governments. This strange plan of reconstruction required the assent of only one-tenth part of the white voters. The crudest and most unsatisfactory of all plans of reconstruction, it went into operation in Louisiana, and was in truth the suggestion of that stupendous plan of usurpation of the powers of Congress under the pretense of reconstructing the rebel States afterwards, in the summer of 1865, attempted to be carried out by Andrew Johnson, when he became President by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. A joint resolution for the recognition of Louisiana, organized under the military orders of General Banks, came before the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, and was the subject of animated and elaborate discussion. Mr. Howard opposed it, and on the 25th of February, 1865, delivered a speech in which he fully and clearly demonstrated, that in the reconstruction of the seceded States the authority of Congress was supreme and exclusive, and that the executive as such was invested with no authority whatever. He insisted that by seceding from the Union, and in making war upon the Government, the rebel States became *enemies* in the sense of the laws of nations, and thus forfeited their rights and privileges as States; that consequently, when subdued by the arms of the Government, they were "conquered" and lay at the mercy of their conquerors, for exactly the same reason as prevails in cases of international wars; that it pertained to the law-making power of the United States, not

to the President, to deal with the subjugated communities, and that Congress in its own discretion was to judge of the time and mode of re-admitting them as States of the Union. And this is the doctrine that has practically and finally prevailed, after a most gigantic struggle between the two branches of the Government.

In the reconstruction legislation of 1867 and 1868, the principles of constitutional law, thus affirmed by Mr. Howard, were fully recognized and put into practice; for that legislation rests exclusively upon the ground that Congress, and not the President, is vested with the power of reorganizing the rebel States.

During the session of 1865-6, he served on the joint committee on Reconstruction, one of whose duties was to inquire and report upon the condition of the rebel States. For convenience the committee divided them into several districts, and to Mr. Howard was assigned Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The voluminous report of this committee, containing the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined, shows the extent of their labors and the perplexing nature of the subjects committed to them. As the principal result of their labors, they submitted to Congress a proposition to amend the Constitution, now known as the Fourteenth Article: a most important amendment, which, after thorough discussion, in which Mr. Howard took a leading part, passed both houses of Congress and was submitted to the State legislatures for ratification. Had it been ratified by the State governments of the rebel States, inaugurated by the executive proclamations of Mr. Johnson, all the troubles that followed would have been avoided. But that singular man and a majority of his cabinet strenuously opposed and defeated it in those bodies. The result is known. Forced to vindicate their own authority, and to prevent anarchy in those States, Congress, in March, 1867, enacted the first of that series of statutes known as the reconstruction acts, by which they declared those States without legal governments, and subjected them to a *quasi* military rule until proper State constitutions could be formed on the principle of impartial suffrage of whites and blacks, and until Congress should formally re-admit them. In the earnest struggle to uphold this legislation, Mr. Howard was ever

at his post of duty. He drew the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the removal of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, by President Johnson, strongly condemning that act, and exposing Mr. Johnson's complicity in the "New Orleans Riots."

When the contest between the two branches of the government resulted in the impeachment of Mr. Johnson by the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard voted the accused guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged in the articles of impeachment. He is a man of medium stature, compact frame, and much power of endurance. He is an eloquent speaker and a formidable antagonist in debate. He is as exemplary in his private life as honorable in his public career.

Louis D. Howe

T[illegible] HOWE was a native of Livermore, Maine, and [illegible] on the 24th of February, 1[illegible] Many generations [illegible] ancestors settled in Massachusetts. His father was [illegible] strictly [illegible] character, leaving a wide prac[illegible] among [illegible] of fifty years ago.

After receiving [illegible] school education, Mr. Howe [illegible] law, first with Hon. Samuel P. Ba[illegible] Winthrop, and [illegible] with Judge Robinson, of Ellsworth. [illegible] was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the pra[illegible] at Readfield. In 1841 he married Mrs. L. A. [illegible]

[illegible] he was an ardent Whig [illegible]

[illegible] Maine [illegible]

# TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE is a native of Livermore, Maine, and was born on the 24th of February, 1816. Many generations since, his ancestors settled in Massachusetts. His father was a physician, living in a strictly rural district, having a wide practice among the farming community of fifty years ago.

After receiving a good common school education, Mr. Howe studied law, first with Hon. Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, and subsequently with Judge Robinson, of Ellsworth. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, at Readfield. In 1841 he married Miss L. A. Haynes.

In politics, he was an ardent Whig, and a devoted admirer of Henry Clay. Taking a warm interest in political questions, he was elected by the Whigs of his district as a member of the popular branch of the Maine Legislature of 1845. The Hon. William Pitt Fessenden was a member of the same body. In the Legislature he took an active part in discussions, and was recognized as a young man of unusual promise.

In the latter part of that year he removed from Maine to the Territory of Wisconsin, and opened a law office at Green Bay, which, at that time, was a small village, separated from the more thickly settled parts of the Territory by a wide belt of forest, extending for forty or fifty miles to the southward. He soon became known, however, to the people of the Territory, and upon its admission into the Union, in 1848, was nominated by the Whigs for Congress. The district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. In 1850 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. At that time the Circuit Judges of the State were also Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judge Howe was, during a part of his term, Chief Justice of the State. In

1854, immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Whigs, Free Soilers, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats, of Wisconsin, met in mass convention at Madison, the capital, and organized the Republican party in that State. This occurred two years before the national organization of the party. Judge Howe was then on the bench, and took no active part in politics, but published a letter expressing his hearty approbation of the movement. The following year he resigned his office as Judge and resumed the practice of the law. He bore a leading part in the State canvass of that and the following year, as a speaker, in the advocacy of Republican principles and the election of the nominees of the Republican party.

The year 1856 was signalized by one of the most remarkable judicial trials in the history of jurisprudence. At the general election in November, 1855, Hon. Wm. A. Barstow, then the Governor of Wisconsin, was the Democratic candidate for re-election. The candidate of the Republican or opposition party was Hon. Coles Bashford, recently a delegate from the Territory of Arizona in the Fortieth Congress.

The canvassers determined that Mr. Barstow had received the greatest number of votes. In pursuance of that determination a certificate of election was issued to him, signed by the Secretary of State, and authenticated by the great seal of the State, and on the opening of the next political year Mr. Barstow took the oath of office, and was re-inaugurated with imposing ceremonies and much display of military force. Mr. Bashford averred that, in fact, the greater number of legal votes were cast for him, and not for Mr. Barstow. He contended that the canvass was fraudulent and false, and he resolved to try the validity of Mr. Barstow's title by a suit at law. Accordingly he also took the oath of office. On the 15th of January the Attorney-General filed, in the Supreme Court of the State, an information in the nature of *quo warranto* against the acting Governor. That is supposed to be the only instance in the history of Government, when the people of a State have appealed to the judicial authority to dispossess an incumbent of the executive office.

Some of the best professional talent in the State was employed in the conduct of the cause, and in its progress party feeling was stirred to its lowest depths. An attempt was made to deter the prosecution by threats that the litigation would be protracted so that no judgment could be obtained during the Gubernatorial term. It was broadly hinted on the argument, and freely asserted by a portion of the press, that, if the court should give judgment for the relator, the respondent, having already the command of the militia of the State, would not submit to the judgment. For the relator appeared, besides Mr. Howe, Mr. E. G. Ryan, Mr. J. H. Knowlton, and the late Postmaster-General, Hon. A. W. Randall, while the defence was managed by Mr. J. E. Arnold, Judge Orton and the present Senator Carpenter.

It was expected that Mr. Ryan would lead the prosecution. He was a Democrat in politics, and so was politically opposed to his client; and, moreover, was a lawyer unsurpassed for ripe learning and forensic ability by any member of the profession in the United States. But an unfortunate disagreement between him and the court, in the commencement of the contest, induced his temporary withdrawal from the case, and thereupon the lead was assigned to Mr. Howe.

A sketch of the progress of the case would hardly fail to interest both the professional and the general reader; but space forbids. The prosecution, however, was completely triumphant. In spite of threatened delays, the court unanimously gave judgment for the relator, on the 24th day of March, 1856 — but little more than two months from the commencement of proceedings — and in spite of threatened resistance, the relator was, on the next day, quietly and peaceably installed in the office.

The reputation won by Judge Howe, in the management of that great State trial, gave to his name marked prominence as a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the place of Hon. Henry Dodge, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1857.

When the Legislature assembled, his election was regarded as almost certain. But no sooner had the canvass for Senator fairly opened, than a novel question was raised in the party, for an explanation of which it is necessary to refer to events that had transpired

some years before. In 1854 a fugitive slave from Missouri was arrested at Racine, Wisconsin, taken to Milwaukee, and there thrown into jail for security, while the master was engaged in complying with the legal forms necessary to enable him to reclaim his human property. The fugitive had been treated with great barbarity at the time of his arrest, and popular feeling, inflamed by this circumstance, and by detestation of Slavery and the Fugitive Slave act, became so turbulent that it resulted in the organization of a mob which broke open the jail, released the fugitive, and sent him to Canada. Some of the prominent actors in this proceeding were arrested for violating the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, but were released upon a writ of habeas corpus, partly upon technical grounds, and partly on the ground that the Fugitive Slave act was unconstitutional. Subsequently the case came before the Supreme Court of the State, and one of the Judges delivered a very elaborate opinion, pronouncing the Fugitive act unconstitutional, and affirming the most ultra doctrines of the State Rights school of Southern politicians, but applying them to the detriment instead of the support of slavery. The decision became at once immensely popular with a great number of radical anti-slavery men in the State, and was thought by them to be an admirable example of capturing the guns of an enemy and turning them against him. This class of Republicans regarded what they termed an anti-State Rights Republican as a little worse than an out and out pro-slavery Democrat. Accordingly, when the senatorial election approached, in the winter of 1857, the friends of other candidates raised the cry of State Rights, and averred that Judge Howe was unsound on that issue. In a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature a resolution was adopted in substance identical with the first of the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 1798, declaring the right of each State to be the final judge of the constitutionality of laws of the United States, and in case of infractions upon what it held to be its rights, that it should determine for itself as to the mode and measure of redress. Each of the candidates was requested to declare whether or not he approved of the doctrines of the resolution. Judge Howe alone re-

fused to endorse them. He preferred to remain a private citizen rather than secure a seat in the Senate by endorsing doctrines which he regarded as unsupported by the Constitution, and in practice fatal to the perpetuity of the Union. The result was that he was defeated, and the Hon. James R. Doolittle elected. But his defeat on such grounds attached to him, by the strongest ties of personal esteem and devotion, a large body of influential members of the party who were in harmony with him on the question of State Sovereignty. They agreed with their opponents that the Fugitive Slave law was an infamous statute, and they thought it unconstitutional; but they denied that a State court possessed the right of passing final judgment upon a law of the United States. Upon this question a dangerous division continued among the Republicans of Wisconsin, until the breaking out of the rebellion. Judge Howe was the leader of the Republicans who repudiated the State Sovereignty theory. At every Republican State Convention the question arose, and the opponents of State Sovereignty, only by dint of the most strenuous efforts, succeeded in fighting off an endorsement of the principle in the Republican platform of the State. On two occasions, once before a Republican State Convention, and again in the Assembly Chamber during the session of the Legislature, Judge Howe met in debate the ablest and most brilliant champions of the State Sovereignty theory, the Hon. Carl Schurz, then a resident of Wisconsin, and Judge A. D. Smith, the author of the opinion pronouncing the Fugitive law null and void, and achieved a signal victory over them in the argument of the question. The next senatorial election in Wisconsin occurred in the winter of 1861. In the pretended secession of the Southern States, justified upon the ground of the sovereignty of each State, the people had a practical illustration of the ultimate consequence of the doctrine. It was the vindication of Judge Howe. The quality of his Republicanism was no longer questioned, and a Republican Legislature elected him to the Senate. From that time to the present he has borne himself in all the new and perplexing crises, that have occurred in our political history in such a manner as to secure the approbation of his constituents, and the esteem and confidence of

his associates. During the war he served on the Senate Committee on Finance, and several minor committees, and in the Fortieth Congress was Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and on the Public Library. He was among the earliest advocates of Emancipation, of Universal Suffrage, and of the right and expediency of establishing Territorial Governments over those districts of country in which Civil Government was overthrown by Rebellion. As a consequence he was among the foremost of those who took issue with the policy of President Johnson—and some of his ablest speeches in the Senate were delivered in the winter of 1865-1866, at the time when the division between the Radical and the Johnson Republicans began to assume the form of an open rupture.

Upon the expiration of his term, in 1867, Senator Howe was re elected. Few representatives have ever received so signal evidence of the esteem and confidence of their constituency as was awarded him on that occasion. Every Republican member of the Legislature favored his re-election. No other candidate was spoken of. He was the unanimous choice of his party. In his senatorial career, he had displayed so much of ability, so much of consistency and steadfast adherence to principle, that the people of his State demanded his re-election with unexampled unanimity. As a consequence, no legislative caucus was held to nominate a candidate for Senator, and Mr. Howe received the unanimous vote of the Republican members when the election occurred.

In politics, as may be gathered from the above, Senator Howe is a Radical. He would abridge no man's rights on account of creed, or race, or complexion. As a speaker, he is deliberate and impressive, with a ready command of language and all the resources of extemporaneous oratory. He appears, indeed, to the best advantage in the sudden exigencies of debate, the excitement of the occasion stimulating his faculties, and rousing them to the fullest action. In private life, he is social and genial, attaching men to him by his cordiality and frankness, and winning their enduring respect by his purity of character and genuine worth.

John Sherman

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# JOHN SHERMAN.

IN 1634, three Shermans—two brothers and a cousin—emigrated from Essex, England, to the infant colony of Massachusetts Bay. One of them settled in Connecticut, where his family remained and prospered for many years. A great-grandson of the emigrant, who had become a Judge of one of the Connecticut Courts, dying in 1815, his son, Charles Robert Sherman, himself a thoroughly educated lawyer, removed to Ohio, where he soon acquired an extensive practice, and in 1823 became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He married young, and had a family of eleven children. In 1829, he died suddenly of cholera, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. One of his sons was William Tecumseh Sherman, now General of the Army. The eighth child of the family was John Sherman, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He went steadily to school at Mount Vernon, Ohio, until he was fourteen years old. He was then sent to the Muskingum Improvement, to earn his own support, and to learn the business of a civil engineer, and was placed under the care of Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, the resident engineer of the work. He was thus employed for two years, in which he acquired the best part of his early education, in learning the methods and forms of business, and acquiring habits of industry and self-reliance. The election of 1838, which brought the Democratic party into power, was followed by the removal of Colonel Curtis from his position, and the consequent loss of employment by John Sherman.

His engineering apprenticeship closing thus abruptly, he commenced the study of law with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, now United States District Judge in Ohio, who was then engaged as a lawyer, in Mansfield, Ohio. The day after he was twenty-one years

old, he obtained a license to practice law, and immediately entered into a partnership with his brother, which lasted for eleven years. Entering at once upon an extensive practice, he soon obtained a wide reputation as a laborious, honest, and successful lawyer.

In politics, John Sherman took a profound interest, although, as an ardent Whig, in a strongly Democratic district, he had no hope of obtaining office. He was sent as a delegate to the Whig National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential Elector.

When the Nebraska issue arose in 1854, he felt the necessity of combining all the elements of opposition against the further extension of Slavery, and earnestly labored to build up the political organization which soon developed into the Republican party. He accepted a nomination for Representative in Congress, from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and, to his surprise, was elected. He entered the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress, fully equipped for useful and successful public service. Fluent in debate, patient of details, laborious in investigation, conciliatory in temper, and persistent in purpose, he entered at once upon a successful congressional career.

In the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, he served upon the Kansas Investigating Committee, and prepared the famous report which the Committee presented to the House of Representatives and to the country. This brought him at once into honorable prominence before the people. At the close of the session the Republican members of the House, through the influence of Mr. Sherman, adopted the amendment to the Army Bill, denying the validity of the slavery-extending laws of Congress. Had the Republican party stood upon that declaration as a platform, they would probably have carried the presidential election of 1856. Mr. Sherman wrote an address to the people of the United States, elaborating the principle contained in that declaration. Although it was agreed upon by the Republican members of the House, Mr. Seward and other Senators dissented, and the doctrine was not promulgated.

In the Thirty-fifth Congress, Mr. Sherman took an active part in

the heated contest over the Lecompton Constitution and the English Bill, and made many powerful speeches. He served as Chairman of the Naval Investigating Committee which made a most damaging exposure of the complicity of Buchanan and Toucey with the crimes of the slavery propagandists. He made an important speech upon the public expenditure, which was widely circulated as a campaign document.

At the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress occurred the memorable contest for the Speakership, in which Mr. Sherman was the candidate of the Republicans. He had signed a recommendation of Helper's "Impending Crisis," and this was made the pretext by the Southern members for a violent opposition to his election. Through a long series of ballotings he lacked but one or two votes of an election. In order to secure an organization, his name was finally withdrawn, and Mr. Pennington was elected. Mr. Sherman was at once honored with the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, by virtue of which he became leader of the House of Representatives. He distinguished himself as chairman of this committee by putting through the House the Morrill Tariff, a measure greatly promotive of material prosperity to the country.

In an important speech, delivered in reply to Pendleton, February, 1861, he displayed a statesmanlike perception of the result of the conflict to which the South was rushing with such arrogant confidence, predicting that slavery would be destroyed, and that the North would triumph.

Mr. Sherman was elected as a Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but on the resignation of Mr. Chase, as a United States Senator, he was elected by the Legislature to a seat in the Senate. He was placed upon the most important committee of the Senate, that of Finance. He introduced the National Bank Bill, and had charge of that important measure, as well as of the Legal Tender Acts, on the floor and in the debates.

His labors were chiefly confined to finance and taxation—to providing money and maintaining credit to carry on the war. In January, 1863, he delivered a speech against the continuance of the

State Banking system, and one in favor of the National Banks, both of which were of decisive influence.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill to fund the public indebtedness, which if passed, would have resulted in the saving of $20,000,000 of interest per annum, the wider dissemination of the loan among the masses, and the removal of the debt from its present injurious competition with railroad, mercantile, manufacturing, and all the other vital interests of the country. Unfortunately for the public interests, the bill was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House.

In the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Sherman proposed the substitute for the Reconstruction bill which finally became a law.

In the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Sherman was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and in this important position exerted a marked effect upon Congressional legislation. In the second session he reported a new bill for funding the National Debt, and converting the notes of the United States. He advocated this bill as a measure of just and wise public policy, in a speech of remarkable ability.

In person, Senator Sherman is tall and spare, with a large head, and countenance expressive of decision, firmness and self-control. He speaks smoothly and rapidly, making no effort at display, aiming only to produce conviction by clear statement of facts and arguments.

Simon Cameron

# SIMON CAMERON.

SIMON CAMERON was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1799, and was left an orphan at nine years of age. He educated himself while pursuing his employment as a printer in Harrisburg and in Washington City. He edited and published a paper, called the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," at Doylestown, and subsequently, before he reached the age of twenty-two, he was editor of a newspaper published at Harrisburg. In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank. He devoted much attention to the railroad interests of Pennsylvania, and became president of two railroad companies.

Before reaching the age of thirty he was appointed by Governor Shultze, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator for four years.

Retiring from office in 1849, he resumed active business, and devoted himself to internal improvements and financial affairs. In 1857 he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, but resigned in 1861 to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln. In this position he favored the most vigorous measures for prosecuting the war, and insisted on arming the negroes. These views being at variance with those of the Administration, he retired from the Cabinet, and accepted the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, he found the Czar engaged in the noble work of emancipating the serfs, and his first act was to congratulate him for doing that justice which our country could not then be induced to do, predicting at the same time that events would force this nation to follow his great example. During his stay at St. Petersburg, the unbroken and continuous news of Federal disasters strengthened his fear that the policy of the Gov-

ernment foreboded ruin, and deeming it yet possible to impress his views on the Administration, and believing that the salvation of the country depended on a change of policy, he resigned his office and hastened home to take an active part in the mighty struggle. The Government would not yet yield to the growing pressure for vigorous measures, and he threw himself into the work of recruiting the Federal army, and supporting the Union cause in Pennsylvania and the loyal States. At last, the negroes were accepted for soldiers, and, finding that the work of their enlistment was unpopular, he offered his services to Mr. Lincoln to recruit a brigade of negro soldiers for the war, and lead them. His offer being declined, he continued to devote himself to the Union cause, to the utmost of his ability, until the end of the war. In 1867 he was elected for the third time to the Senate of the United States, for the term ending in 1873, and taking his seat in that body he was placed on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, and Ordnance, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was steadfast in his opposition to the policy of the late Executive, and voted for conviction in the great Impeachment Trial.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and, in 1860, was prominent as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency. Whether in the cabinet, on diplomatic duty, or in senatorial service, he has been unswerving in his adherence to Republican principles. If not unanimously allowed the highest rank in statesmanship, he is acknowledged to be unsurpassed in shrewdness as a politician. Eminently successful as a financier, he uses his wealth with great public spirit and liberality in promoting worthy ends.

Wm M Stewart

WM M STEWART

# WILLIAM M. STEWART.

WILLIAM M. STEWART was born in Wayne County, New York, August 9th, 1827. When eight years old he removed with his father to Trumbull County, Ohio. He worked on a farm in summer, and attended school in winter, until thirteen years old, when he left home with the consent of his parents and worked at farming for various persons, at six, eight, and twelve dollars a month, until 1844. In the Spring of that year he drove a herd of cattle to Pennsylvania, and visited Philadelphia, the first large city he had seen. He thought of going to sea, and went on board the receiving ship with a view to getting into the Navy. While on board he saw a boy badly treated, and thinking the situation not congenial to him, he started back to Ohio.

In the summer of 1845, he taught school in Hampden, Ohio, and subsequently attended an academy at Farmington. He then returned to his native county in New York, where he taught school, and prosecuted his studies, making especial proficiency in Mathematics. He entered Yale College in 1848, remaining there until the winter of 1850, when he started for California, and arrived there by way of the Isthmus in the following April. He worked two years at mining with varied success. He ran for Sheriff of Nevada County in the Spring of 1851, but there being several opposing candidates, who made a combination, he was defeated by a few votes. Soon after he commenced the study of law, and in the fall of 1852 was admitted to the bar, and appointed District-Attorney on the same day. The next year he was elected to the same office by the Democratic party. In 1854, the Attorney-General of California left the State on leave of absence for six months, and Mr. Stewart was appointed in his place. He subsequently went to San Francisco

and formed a law partnership with Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, and Judge Aldrich, which continued about two years. In the fall of 1855 he married a daughter of Governor Foote, and went back to Nevada, where he remained practicing law until 1857. He then went to Downieville, where there was a great deal of litigation growing out of mining disputes. He got the lead of the practice, and received very heavy fees. In the spring of 1860 he went to the Territory of Utah — now Nevada—where he was employed by the first locators of the Comstock Lode to manage their heavy litigations.

When the Legislature was organized, he was in the Territorial Council. He took an active part in organizing the Union party, and in 1863 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. On the admission of Nevada into the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate, and was admitted to his seat February 1st, 1865. His term closing in 1869, he was re-elected for the term ending in 1875.

Upon his entrance into the Senate, he was appointed to the important Committees on the Judiciary, Public Lands, Pacific Railroad, and Mines and Mining. Of the last-named committee he was in the Forty-first Congress appointed chairman.

He took a prominent part in the important discussions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In February, 1866, he made a speech, occupying parts of two days in its delivery, in which he maintained the right of the loyal people in the recent rebel States to be represented in Congress. On the 24th of May, 1866, he made a speech, of three hours' duration, on a pending Constitutional Amendment, in which he advocated "pardon for the rebels, and the ballot for the blacks." He stood in the Fortieth Congress among the firm opponents of President Johnson's policy. He is a ready and effective off-hand debater, never thrown off his guard, and never losing his good humor.

W Sprague

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

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AGUE.

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William Sprague,
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# WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 11, 1830. He is a nephew of William Sprague, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1838, and United States Senator in 1842. He received an academical education at Tarrytown, New York, and subsequently engaged in the calico print works founded by his father and uncle, in which he is now a partner. He engaged also in other branches of manufactures, became president of several banks, and a director of various insurance companies. In his eighteenth year he joined an artillery company in Providence, and became a colonel.

In 1860, he was nominated for Governor of Rhode Island by a portion of the Republican party, and elected, in consequence of a coalition between them and the Democrats. In February, 1861, foreseeing the outbreak of the civil war, he offered to the President and General Scott 1,000 men and a battery of artillery, and as soon as the call for troops was made, hastened to raise regiments, and went with them to the field. The commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers was offered to him in May, but he refused it. He fought with the Rhode Island troops at Bull Run, and in several engagements of the Chickahominy campaign. He was chosen United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1863, and was re-elected for the term ending in 1875. A few years ago he married a daughter of Chief-Justice Chase.

In the Senate he served as Chairman of the Committee on Manu factures, a position for which he was fitted by his business-like habits and thorough understanding of commercial law.

In the Impeachment trial he voted the President guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, as charged in the indictment. During

his first term in the Senate, he seldom spoke, but in March and April, 1869, he startled the Senate and the country by a series of remarkable speeches on national affairs. The first was on "The Financial Condition," and depicted ruin in store for the country unless it should pause in the "forced policy pursued since the close of the war." Two speeches on the Civil Tenure Act drew glowing pictures of the future of the country under "a government of lawyers and judges, educated in one line, practiced in one pursuit; educated upon the quarrels and the exhibitions of the worst passions of human nature; practiced in the dissensions, influenced by the vices of the people." Speeches on "The National Currency" and "The Tax Bill" presented the injurious effects upon the country of large accumulation of capital, illustrated by reference to prominent citizens of Rhode Island.

Mr. Sprague is somewhat slight in person—with a grave expression, and thoughtful attitude. Retiring and reticent, he has none of the qualities of the noisy demagogue. Although the richest man in Congress, he makes no personal ostentation of wealth. As a speaker he is slow and deliberate, uttering his convictions rather with the earnestness of the conversationalist rather than the art of an orator

Engd by C. E. Hamilton

James W. Nye

HON. JAMES W. NYE.

SENATOR FROM NEVADA

# JAMES W. NYE.

THE son of one of the substantial farmers who have given to the Empire State its rapid development and great prosperity, James W. Nye was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, June 10, 1815. The labors of the farm, to which he was inured in boyhood, developed great physical strength and power of endurance. As a youth he enjoyed the advantages of superior schools, in which he laid the foundation of a good education and manifested remarkable ability as a speaker. He studied law and practiced in his native county, and afterward in New York City. He entered actively into political life, and soon became conspicuous for his eloquence, fearlessness, and thorough mastery of all political subjects. He was identified with the Free-Soil movement from the beginning, and on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its members, and eloquently advocated the election of Fremont in 1856. In 1860 he was a Police Commissioner for the city of New York, under the Metropolitan Police Act. In the campaign which ended in the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, Mr. Nye was one of the most efficient workers, by his convincing logic and moving eloquence winning multitudes to the support of the Republican candidates.

Though never actively engaged as a soldier, Mr. Nye has frequently shown his interest in the military movements of the country. He was a General of the New York State Militia, and raised a regiment for service in the war with Mexico. He would have devoted himself to military service in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, but the President believed that he could better promote the interests of the nation as Governor of the new Territory of Nevada, which needed the moulding and guiding influences of

such a man, and he was accordingly appointed to that position in 1861. When Nevada was admitted into the Union as a State he was elected United States Senator, and took his seat in 1865. Two years later he was re-elected for the term ending in 1873.

In the Senate he immediately took rank among the most fearless and able of the Radical Republicans. Entering Congress just at the close of the war, he aided in carrying all the great measures of re-construction. He opposed the policy of President Johnson, and voted for his conviction. Serving at first as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, he was afterward advanced to the more important position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

As a speaker, Mr. Nye is graceful, fluent, and sometimes eloquent. His trenchant logic and luminous facts command the respectful attention of the Senate, while his pungent satire, ready repartee and keen wit delight the popular audience in the galleries.

Eng. by G. E. Perine

L. Trumbull

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL

SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

Newbull

# LYMAN TRUMBULL.

LYMAN TRUMBULL was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 12th, 1813. He was educated at Bacon Academy, in his native town, which in those times was one of the best institutions of learning in New England. In his sixteenth year he became a teacher in a district school; and at twenty years of age went to Georgia, taking charge of an Academy at Greenville in that State. While engaged in teaching, he employed his leisure time in studying law with a view to preparing himself for the legal profession.

Having been admitted to practice at the bar in Georgia, in 1837 he removed to Illinois and settled in Belleville, St. Clair County. In 1840, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from that county; and before he had served out his term, he was, in 1841, appointed Secretary of State of Illinois. After serving in this office for two years, he returned to his profession, and gained an eminence therein second to no other lawyer in the State. In 1848, he was nominated and elected one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, and, in 1852, was re-elected for nine years. As a Judge on the bench he distinguished himself by great acuteness of discrimination, accuracy of judgment, and familiarity with organic and statute laws. He resigned his place on the bench in 1853, and in the succeeding year was elected to represent the Belleville District, then embracing a wide extent of territory, in Congress; but before taking his seat in the House, the Legislature elected him to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from March 4, 1855.

During the great political contests which attended the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, Mr. Trumbull, both at home and in the halls

of Congress, took a bold stand against the policy and doctrines of the old Democratic party, with which he had been actively identified, and espoused the cause of freedom, of which he became one of the strongest of champions. He opposed his colleague, Mr. Douglas, in all questions having reference to slavery, and especially in his celebrated "popular sovereignty" plan of settling that question in the Territories and future States. With such distinguished ability did he contest this question with Mr. Douglas and his friends, that he at once gained a national reputation.

In 1860, he earnestly and ably advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln, his fellow-citizen and friend, to the Presidency. During the early part of the next year, just previous to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and when the war of the rebellion had already virtually commenced, Mr. Trumbull was one of the leaders of the Union party in the Senate, and favored prompt and decided measures for the maintenance of the Union. In 1861, Mr. Trumbull was re-elected for a second term, and in 1867 for a third term in the Senate of the United States.

As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, a position which he has held uninterruptedly since 1861, he framed and advocated some of the most important acts which were passed by Congress during and since the war. He was one of the first to propose the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery in the United States, which proposition passed Congress, and was ratified by the requisite votes of two-thirds of the States.

He ably advocated the acts establishing and enlarging the Freedman's Bureau, and eloquently championed the Civil Rights Bill. He voted for the acquittal of President Johnson on the Articles of Impeachment.

Senator Trumbull continued his residence at Belleville until 1849, when he removed to Alton, and subsequently, in 1863, to Chicago, where he now resides. He is of medium stature, with a cast of countenance which marks the man of thought. Lacking the warmth of temperament calculated to win personal friendship, he possesses talents which command universal respect.

Eng. by G. F. Ferris

O. P. Morton

HON. OLIVER P. MORTON,

SENATOR FROM INDIANA

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# OLIVER P. MORTON.

OLIVER P. MORTON was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His parents dying when he was quite young, he was placed under the care of a grandmother and two aunts, in the State of Ohio. He served for a while with his brother at the hatter's trade; but this not being a congenial employment, at the age of fourteen he entered the Wayne County Seminary. He is described by his preceptor as "a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, too shy to bear, with head erect, a master's look." After completing his preparatory studies, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He displayed much talent as a student, and made great proficiency in his studies, and especially in forensic exercises. Leaving college without graduating, he returned to Indiana, and entered upon the study of law with Hon. John S. Newman. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and, as a jurist and an advocate, soon took rank among the first lawyers of the State.

In 1852, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. Two years later, the Democratic party, of which he was a member, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. Morton, with many others who had been known as free-soil Democrats, abandoned his old party relations, and aided in forming the Republican party.

In 1856, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor of Indiana. He made a thorough and vigorous canvass of the State, in company with his Democratic competitor, Ashbel P. Willard. A party so powerful, championed by a leader so eloquent and popular, could not be overcome in a single campaign. Mr. Morton lost the election by about five thousand votes; but his speeches, delivered throughout the State, did much to build up and consolidate the Republican party in Indiana.

Anticipating the importance of the great political struggle of 1860, the Republicans of Indiana made an exceedingly strong ticket, with Henry S. Lane for Governor, and Oliver P. Morton for Lieutenant-Governor—both unsurpassed for eloquence and effectiveness in political debate. The Republican State ticket was triumphantly elected in October, and, in November, Indiana stood in the unbroken column of Northern States that elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

On the 14th of January, 1861, Mr. Morton, entering upon the office of Lieutenant-Governor, took his seat as President of the State Senate. He occupied this position but two days, when, in consequence of the election of Henry S. Lane to the Senate of the United States, he became Governor of Indiana.

Never before had a Governor of the State been inaugurated amid circumstances so difficult and trying. The election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency was used as a pretext for rebellion, which was already showing its formidable front in various portions of the South. The State of Indiana was divided on the question of the right of secession. Men were heard to say in the State Legislature, that they would rather take their muskets and assist the Southern people to obtain their independence, than to support the Government. The Southern traitors believed that should the Administration pursue a coercive policy, Indiana would secede and join the Southern Confederacy. To repress treason, to foster loyalty, and hold the entire State true to the Union, and to hurl its concentrated moral and physical force against the rising rebellion, constituted the extraordinary work before the newly-inaugurated Governor.

Convinced of the importance of prompt action in defence of the Government, he visited the President in person, and assured him that if he would adopt a vigorous policy, Indiana would support him. Soon after his visit to Washington, the bombardment of Fort Sumter inaugurated actual hostilities and produced the great uprising of the North.

Upon receiving the President's proclamation, Governor Morton issued calls to every part of the State for men. Forty thousand

men, more than six times the number required, volunteered for the defence of the Union. In three days, six regiments, the quota of the State, were in readiness for service, fully armed and equipped. Twenty regiments were tendered in addition, and when they were not accepted by the Government, most of them were mustered into the State service, put in camp and drilled until the time came when the Government was glad to take them.

No sooner were their first troops in the field than the Governor sent agents to look after their interests, to see that their necessities were supplied while in health, and that they were properly cared for when sick.

To meet the extraordinary emergencies of the occasion, Governor Morton called an extra session of the Legislature. His message to this body, delivered April 25th, 1861, was a patriotic and eloquent presentation of the true relations of the States to the Federal Government, and the duty of Indiana to aid in crushing the rebellion.

During the extra session of the General Assembly the labors of the Executive Department were augmented to an extent never before equalled in the history of the State. Great discernment and discretion were exercised by the Governor in the selection of men to aid in recruiting, organizing and equipping the regiments. He laid aside party prejudices, and, in dispensing favors, rather showed partiality to his former political foes than to his friends. Loyalty and capacity were the only qualifications for position which he demanded, and during the early stages of the war he appeared to look for these in the Democratic party.

The doubtful attitude of the State of Kentucky gave additional anxiety and labor to the Governor of Indiana. Governor Magoffin, at heart a secessionist, had refused most positively to respond to the President's call for volunteers. While making professions of a desire to hold Kentucky in a neutral position, he was really rendering the rebels all the aid in his power. He artfully laid his plans to induce Indiana, Ohio, and other Northern border States, to assume the character of sovereign mediators between the Government and the seceded States. To his overtures Governor Morton promptly re-

sponded, "There is no ground in the Constitution, midway between the Government and a rebellious State, upon which another State can stand, holding both in check. A State must take her stand upon one side or the other; and I invoke the State of Kentucky, by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana, promptly and efficiently, on the side of the Union."

From this time until the close of Magoffin's administration, Governor Morton was practically the governor of Kentucky. He dispatched numerous secret agents to watch the movements of Kentucky secessionists. Thus he was constantly advised in reference to the traitorous designs of Kentucky rebels and their Confederate allies. In view of the defenceless condition of the Indiana and Ohio border, he urged upon the President and the War Department the importance of gunboats and fortifications along the Ohio river.

From the beginning of the difficulties in Kentucky he unremittingly pressed upon the attention of the Government the necessity of taking decided steps toward the occupation of the State by the United States forces.

On the 16th of September, 1861, Governor Morton learned, through one of his secret agents, that the rebel General Zollicoffer had marched his brigade through Cumberland Gap, into Kentucky. On the same day General Buckner, who had for some time been stationed at Bowling Green in command of a body of "neutral State Guards," set out with his men for Louisville. General Rousseau had organized a brigade at Jeffersonville, Indiana, but out of respect for Kentucky's neutrality was ordered to St. Louis. Governor Morton, having been apprised of the movements of Zollicoffer and Buckner, had General Rousseau's marching orders countermanded. He was ordered to cross the Ohio into Kentucky; thus Louisville was saved from falling into the hands of the rebels, and the fatal charm of neutrality was broken.

Governor Morton withdrew his secret agents and appealed to the people of Indiana to render all possible aid in rescuing Kentucky from the hands of the secessionists. Many regiments responded to the call, and ere the lapse of many months Bowling

Green, a strongly fortified position, was occupied by a Federal force Zollicoffer was defeated and slain at Mill-spring, and the soil of Kentucky cleared of rebel troops.

The important agency of Governor Morton in bringing about these results was universally acknowledged. The "Louisville Journal" said of him, "He has been, emphatically, Kentucky's guardian spirit from the very commencement of the dangers that now darkly threaten her very existence. Kentucky and the whole country owe him a large debt of gratitude. Oh, that all the public functionaries of the country were as vigilant, as clear-sighted, as energetic, as fearless, as chivalric, as he."

The wants of Indiana troops in Missouri, West Virginia, and the Department of the Potomac, received his constant attention, and his numerous efficient agents were actively employed in every camp where Indiana regiments were stationed.

The reverses of the national arms had such a discouraging effect upon the country, that in most of the States the work of recruiting progressed slowly. Not so in Indiana. The faithfulness of Governor Morton in looking after his soldiers, and providing for their families at home, inspired the people of Indiana with such a degree of confidence that the volunteering spirit among them did not abate because of national disasters, and by the 11th of December, 1861, an aggregate of forty-four volunteer regiments from Indiana were in the service of the United States.

The approach of the first winter of the war seemed likely to find large numbers of our troops almost destitute of comfortable clothing, owing to the misappropriation of supplies, by incompetent and unprincipled quartermasters. Governor Morton sought to remedy this deficiency, so far as the Indiana troops were concerned, by taking the matter of supplying them with clothing into his own hands. Notwithstanding the obstructions thrown in his way, and the insults offered him by thieving officials, by indefatigable energy, he carried his points, and had the satisfaction of being assured by his messengers that his soldiers would not suffer from lack of clothing amid the rigors of winter in the mountains of Western Virginia.

Governor Morton's popularity among the soldiers, and his reputation in other States, having excited the jealousy of certain ambitious politicians, they gave currency to vague charges of mismanagement in State military matters, of corruption in the appointment of officers, and the awarding of contracts. In compliance with Governor Morton's urgent request, a Congressional Investigating Committee visited Indianapolis, and made rigid inquiry into the management of military matters in Indiana. The published report of the proceedings of this committee not only exonerates him from all blame, but shows the greatest care on his part to prevent fraud and peculation. It was stated by this committee that, notwithstanding the Indiana troops had been better armed and equipped than those of any other western State, the expense attending their outfit was less, in proportion to the number of men furnished, than that of any other State in the Union.

Governor Morton steadily rose in the estimation of the President and the Cabinet, until his influence became greater in Washington than that of any other man in the country outside the Executive Departments. Many times was his presence requested in Washington, and his counsel solicited in matters of the greatest moment to the Government.

Before the close of the year 1862, more than one hundred thousand men had enlisted from Indiana in the service of the United States. Most of these being Republicans, their absence greatly depleted the strength of the party at home. Mismanagement of officers and reverses in the field had cooled the ardor of many who had been supporters of the war. These causes operated to produce a defeat of the Republican party in Indiana in the autumn of 1862, and the election of Democratic State officers, and a majority of the Legislature. Fortunately for the State, Governor Morton held over, having been elected for a term of four years. He stood as the sole obstacle in the path of reckless men who desired to drag the State into alliance with the rebels.

The Governor transmitted to the Legislature a message in which he accurately set forth the condition of the State, and with calmness

and dignity made such suggestions as were appropriate to the emergencies of the State and Nation. The Legislature insultingly refused to accept this message, and by a joint resolution complimented, and virtually adopted, the message of Governor Seymour of New York.

The Democratic majority in caucus drew up a bill designed to take all the military power of the State away from the Governor, and place it in the hands of four Democratic State officers. This bill was engrossed and only prevented from becoming a law by the withdrawal of the Republican members, leaving the Legislature without a quorum. When the Legislature was thus broken up, no appropriations had been made to defray the expenses of the State government for the next two years, and Governor Morton must either call the Legislature back at the risk of having the State involved in civil war, or borrow the money to carry on the State government. He determined to take the latter course, and succeeded in raising nearly two million dollars, with which he paid the expenses of the State government and the interest on the State debt. The money was borrowed from loyal counties in the State, from railroad companies, banks, private persons, and from the house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York. During these two years he acted as Auditor and Treasurer of State, kept the accounts in his own office, and disbursed the money upon his own checks. The next Legislature examined his accounts, and adopted them without the slightest exception, paid up all his borrowed money, and thus relieved him of the great responsibilities he had incurred.

The most persistent and dangerous opposition to Governor Morton's administration was a secret association, popularly known as "Knights of the Golden Circle." It had a lodgement in every section of the State, but became most numerous in those places where the people, not having frequent access to the mediums of public intelligence, became readily the dupes of designing men. The ultimate exposure of this organization showed that it numbered over 80,000 men, bound together by the most solemn oaths, thoroughly drilled and ready to obey the call of their masters at any time.

It was the plan and purpose of the conspirators to rise and seize

the government arsenals, release rebel prisoners at various points in the North, furnish them with arms, and after assassinating State and United States officers, to take forcible possession of the government.

To ferret out and defeat the schemes of these conspirators was a work of no ordinary magnitude, but it was fully accomplished. The Governor employed secret detectives, through whose activity and tact he obtained an inside view of almost every lodge within the State. He was fully informed of all their plans, their financial resources, and their strength. Large quantities of arms, consigned to the conspirators, were seized and confiscated. Several of the chiefs of the conspiracy were arraigned, tried, convicted of treason and punished. The opportune discovery and exposure of this plot prevented a terrible outbreak and massacre on the soil of Indiana, and rescued the State from infamy and ruin.

In the fall of 1864, Governor Morton was re-elected by a majority of 22,000 votes. He continued with energy and ardor to prosecute the work which for four years had occupied his time and attention. He continued to raise soldiers, by volunteering and by draft, until the last call was more than met.

He passed the last year of the war in unceasing activity. At Washington, in council with the President; at the front, beholding the brave achievements of his soldiers, moving in person through the hospitals to ascertain the wants of the sick and wounded, and directing the operations of his numerous agents; at home, superintending sanitary movements, appointing extra surgeons and sending them to the field, projecting additional measures for the relief of dependent women and children, and attending personally to all the details of the business of his office—his labors were unsurpassed by those of any man in the civil or military service of the country.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion, and the return of the surviving heroes of the war, varied, but did not diminish, the labors of the Governor of Indiana. He made the amplest arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Indiana volunteers at the State capital. Every regiment was received and welcomed by him in person. He gave special attention to the pay department, and saw

that no unnecessary delay detained the veterans from their homes and families.

Finally, the war being ended, and the soldiers dismissed to their homes, the long excitement ended, and the day of relaxation came. For five years his powers of mind and body were taxed to the utmost. The immense weight of his official responsibilities, the embarrassments which beset him, the gigantic difficulties he had overcome, had, apparently, made no inroads upon his frame. The cessation of labor and excitement developed the evil results of over-work. In the summer of 1865 he was attacked with partial paralysis. The efforts of physicians to afford relief were fruitless, and a change of scene and climate was advised as the only means of obtaining relief. Accordingly, he devolved his official duties upon the Lieutenant Governor, and sailed for Europe. After an absence of several months he returned, partially relieved, and resumed his official duties.

In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigning the Governorship, he took his seat on the 4th of March, for the term ending in 1873.

In the Senate he has not failed fully to meet the high expectations of the country. Though somewhat disabled by disease, he has performed all the work of a Statesman and a Senator. His speeches, heard by crowded galleries and an attentive Senate, have fallen with marked effect upon the country. Though often necessitated to speak in a sitting posture, he retains the commanding presence and the impressive delivery essential to the highest success in oratory. Unsurpassed in executive ability, as proved by a splendid career in another field, he has shown himself the peer of the greatest statesmen in legislative talent.

# JOHN B. HENDERSON.

JOHN B. HENDERSON was born near Danville, Virginia, November 16, 1826. He removed to Missouri with his parents when a child, spent his boyhood on a farm, and after obtaining an academical education, occupied several years in school teaching. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and the same year was a member of the Missouri Legislature, to which he was again elected six years later. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket, and two years after was defeated as a candidate for Congress, by a large majority. In 1860 he was a candidate for presidential elector, pledging himself to vote for either Douglas or Bell, in order to carry the State against Breckinridge, the Secession candidate. At the same time he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In the following year he took a prominent part as a Union member of the State Convention, called to determine whether Missouri should secede. In June, 1861, he procured arms and equipped a regiment of loyal State militia, and went into the service with them. He was appointed in January, 1862, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Trusten Polk from the United States Senate, and was elected in 1863 for the term which ended in 1869.

Mr. Henderson was placed on the Committee on Finance and on the Committee on Indian Affairs, of the latter of which he was chairman. He was a diligent and active member of the Senate, and was one of the Republican members who declined to give his vote for the impeachment of President Johnson, and presented, on voting, an elaborate opinion upon the case. In concluding his opinion, he alleged that his oath compelled him to examine the case from a legal and not a party point of view, and insisted that the question was simply one of guilt under the charges presented by the House.

Engd by J E Perine, N York

Alex. Ramsey

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA

# ALEXANDER RAMSEY

[illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] with Hon. John Reed at his [illegible]

[illegible] twenty four years [illegible]

[illegible] Dauphin [illegible]

[illegible] Harrisburg, [illegible]

[illegible]

Aly. Ramsey

# ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815. His father, who was of Scotch descent, was a native of Ireland, while his mother was of Pennsylvania German parentage. Several of his ancestors performed honorable service in the Revolutionary war.

His parents being worthy and industrious people, their son was trained to exemplary and thrifty habits. He grew up an industrious and moral youth, and at an early age evinced a special fondness for reading and study. Amid almost insuperable difficulties he accomplished his preparatory studies, and entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. He pursued collegiate studies for only a brief period, when he engaged in the study of law, first in Harrisburg, and subsequently with Hon. John Reed at his law school in Carlisle.

In 1839, at twenty-four years of age, he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. In the following year he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Electoral College, and a month afterwards, January, 1841, he was elected clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Two years afterwards he received the Whig nomination for Congress as representative of the district comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill. He was elected by a decisive majority; Harrisburg, his place of residence, and hitherto strongly democratic, honoring him with a large and flattering vote. He was nominated and elected for a second term, after which he declined in favor of another candidate.

In his early career in Congress Mr. Ramsey sustained the character and earned the reputation of a useful rather than merely ornamental member. He was more remarkable for his practical ability, and dili

gent attention to business, than for any special efforts at oratorical display. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anna E. Jenks, daughter of Hon. Michael E. Jenks, a former member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

In 1848 Mr. Ramsey was chairman of the State Central Committee, and in that capacity conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of Johnson as governor of Pennsylvania, and Taylor as president of the United States.

In the following year he received from President Taylor the appointment of Territorial Governor of Minnesota. This office he held about four years, during which period he negotiated a treaty with the Sioux half-breed Indians, whereby was extinguished their titles to the lands bordering on Lake Pepin. In 1851 he negotiated another treaty with the Sioux, by which all the lands of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi River, came into possession of the United States; and thus all that great territory was opened to settlement and civilization. He also negotiated two treaties with the Chippewas in the Red River country. It was Mr. Ramsey's good fortune to aid in laying the foundations of a great commonwealth in the north-west, with which his name must ever be honorably associated.

In 1855 he was mayor of the young city of St. Paul. In 1858 he was elected first governor of the new State of Minnesota, and held that office during four years. He was then, in 1863, elected Senator in Congress for the term ending 1869, when he was re-elected. In the course of his first senatorial term he served on several important committees, and was chairman of those on Revolutionary Claims, Revolutionary Pensions, Territories, and finally Post-offices and Post-roads. He is robust in his person, dignified in bearing, and affable in manners. His speeches are usually brief, incisive, and to the point. Abounding in matter of fact, and enforced by his own convictions, they are effective of the practical results intended.

Geo H Williams

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

## GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS was born in Columbia County, New York, March 23, 1823. He received an academical education in Onondaga County, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and immediately emigrated to Iowa. In 1847 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa, and in 1852 he was a presidential elector. In 1852 he received from President Pierce the appointment of Chief-Justice of the Territory of Oregon, and was re-appointed by President Buchanan in 1857, but resigned. He was a member of the Convention which formed a Constitution for the State of Oregon.

When Oregon was under the absolute control of the Democratic party, Judge Williams declared himself a Republican, and did much to promote the ultimate triumph of that party in his State. In 1864 he was elected a United States Senator from Oregon for the term ending in 1871. He at once took an active part in the important legislation of the Thirty-ninth Congress. On the first day of the second session of this Congress he brought before the Senate a bill to "regulate the tenure of offices," which was referred to a committee, and subsequently, with modifications, passed over the President's veto. On the 4th of February, 1867, Mr. Williams introduced "A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States," which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It was subsequently reported and passed as the "Military Reconstruction Act." He has served with much ability on the Committee on the Judiciary, and as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

As a Speaker Mr. Williams is deliberate, logical, and impressive. He is a wise, comprehensive, and practical statesman, having a large and increasing influence in the Senate.

# JAMES W. GRIMES.

JAMES W. GRIMES was born in Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 10, 1816. He pursued his preparatory studies at Hampton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836. In hopes of finding a wider and more congenial field of operations he removed to the West, and settled in Iowa, where he practiced his profession as a lawyer. In 1838 he was elected to the first general Assembly of the territory of Iowa, and held a seat in that body, by re-election, for several years. He held the office of governor of the State of Iowa from 1854 to 1858. He was elected a United States Senator from that State in 1859, and in 1865 was re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1871. He served as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, a position of much responsibility during the war. He was a member of the Committees on Public Lands, Public Buildings, Appropriations, and the Special Joint Committee on the Rebellious States. In 1865 he received from Iowa College the degree of LL. D. In the Impeachment trial he incurred severe censure from many of his political friends by voting for the acquittal of the President. In his opinion of the case, he said, "I cannot suffer my judgment of the law governing this case to be influenced by political considerations, I cannot agree to destroy the harmonious working of the Constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President. Whatever may be my opinion of the incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I can do nothing which by implication may be construed into an approval of impeachments as a part of future political machinery." On account of the failure of his health, Mr. Grimes resigned his seat in the Senate in the fall of 1868, and resided several months in Europe with beneficial results.

Eng^d by G.E. Perine N.Y.

# JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL was born in Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810. At fifteen years of age he was taken from an academy, where he was making rapid proficiency in study, and was placed in a country store. From that time he did not enjoy another day's schooling, though he has been a hard student all his life. After a year's experience as a merchant's clerk in his native village, having received for his services only $25, he went to Portland and was employed in an extensive dry goods establishment. All the money that could be saved from his meagre salary was spent for books, which were studied with great avidity at such hours as were not occupied in his regular labors. By thus improving his time he pursued a considerable course of classical studies, and read "Blackstone's Commentaries," but with no intention of becoming a lawyer. After three years spent in Portland, he returned to his native town, and formed a partnership in mercantile business with Judge Harris. Mr. Morrill continued in this business until 1848, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

In 1854, he was elected a Representative from Vermont in the Thirty-fourth Congress, and remained a member of the House by re-elections for twelve continuous years. He was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, and Ways and Means. Of the latter committee, during the Thirty-ninth Congress, he held the important position of chairman, thus becoming what is technically styled "Leader of the House."

He introduced a bill granting lands to agricultural colleges, which was passed by Congress, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. A similar bill, which finally became a law, was ably advocated by Mr. Morrill in a speech delivered June 6, 1862. In 1856, he opposed

the admission of Kansas on the terms then proposed. Subsequently, as a member of a select committee of fifteen appointed to investigate matters in relation to Kansas, he prepared and presented a minority report against the Lecompton constitution.

His first speech on the tariff question was delivered in the House, Feb. 6, 1857, against a bill reported by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, the main grounds of Mr. Morrill's opposition being that it was too much in the interest of manufactures, and adverse to agriculture. The "Morrill Tariff" was introduced and explained by him in an elaborate speech, April 23, 1860. This tariff, which became a law in 1861, effected a change from ad valorem to specific duties on a large number of articles. Increasing the duties on wool and some other agricultural products, it added many articles to the free list.

February 4, 1862, Mr. Morrill made a speech maintaining the impolicy of making paper a legal tender, since this would lead to inflation, and make great difficulty in the return to specie payments. He proposed a system of issuing exchequer bills, which, if adopted, would have tended to prevent the great depreciation of the currency which ultimately occurred.

March 12, 1862, he made a speech explanatory of the Internal Tax Bill, which, as chairman of the sub-committee to whom the subject was referred, he had performed the principal labor in preparing. By this bill was originated the vast internal revenue system which has served so excellent a purpose for the country. A system of such varied application, and yet so simple and efficient for subserving the necessities of a great nation, was never before devised. The present head of the treasury, Mr. Boutwell, after having had the experience of executing the law, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said that it was "the most perfect system ever devised by any nation."

In October, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Vermont, for the term ending in 1873. In the Senate he has made numerous and able speeches on the various subjects relating to the national finances and the public debt.

# ROSCOE CONKLING.

ROSCOE CONKLING was born in Albany, New York, October 30, 1828, and is descended from a family long connected with state and national politics. His father, Hon. Alfred Conkling, was a member of the Seventeenth Congress, and was subsequently chosen United States District Judge for the New York District, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished honor and ability. He was afterwards appointed, by President Fillmore, minister to Mexico. A brother to Roscoe—Hon. Frederick A. Conkling—was a leading member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, on many important committees, and universally respected as a man of unswerving honor and patriotism.

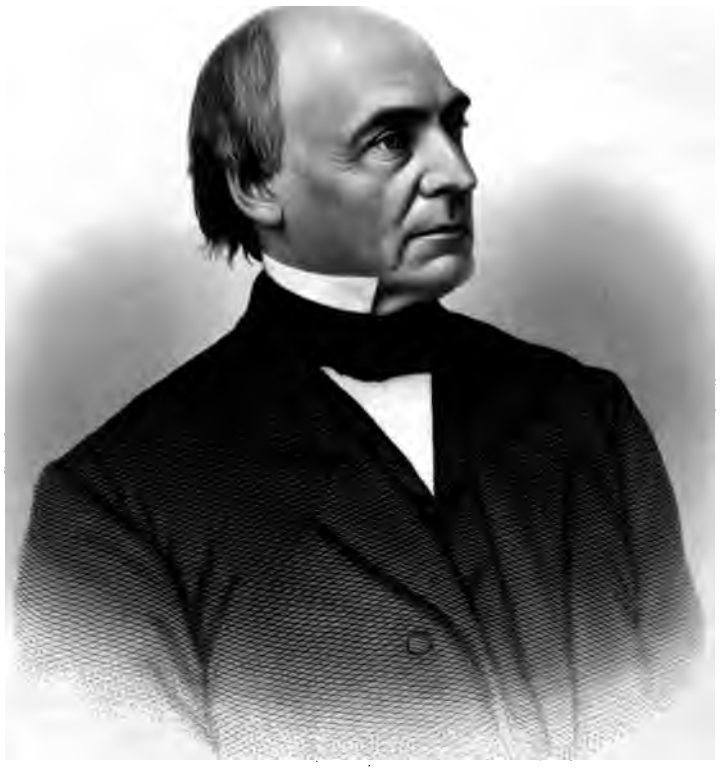
The subject of this sketch commenced his legal studies at the early age of fifteen in the law office of L. A. Spencer, Esq., of Utica. Evincing an early dislike for "formalities of schools and colleges," he seems to have secured but few of the advantages of an elaborate education aside from what he had gained under the paternal roof.

In 1849 the office of district-attorney of Oneida County becoming vacant, he was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy. On receiving this important appointment he had just reached his majority, and yet it was universally conceded by members of the legal profession that the duties of the office were never more skillfully and energetically discharged.

In 1858 Mr. Conkling was elected Mayor of the city of Utica—being the youngest man who has ever filled that office. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress in the fall of 1858, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

He served as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also as chairman of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he was also elected, he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

By a large majority, Mr. Conkling was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress; but before taking his seat, he was chosen by the Legislature of New York as a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Ira Harris. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on the Judiciary and Commerce, and was chairman on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. He took a prominent part in legislation pertaining to Reconstruction, voted with the majority in favor of the conviction of the President in the impeachment trial, and advocated the resolution submitting the Suffrage Amendment. He presented in the Senate the bill providing for the erection of the magnificent Post-office building in New York City. He acted uniformly with the Republicans, although usually taking moderate rather than extreme views on political questions. He was a frequent speaker, addressing the Senate upon nearly very question of importance which came before it, and always in a way which indicated a familiarity resulting from careful research. As a speaker he is fluent in utterance and graceful in manner, with certain marked peculiarities of intonation and inflection.



Eng'd by J.E. Bernier

L. M. Morrill

# LOT M. MORRILL.

LOT M. MORRILL was born in Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1813. In 1834, at the age of twenty-one, he entered Waterville College, but soon after left the institution to commence the study of law. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a lucrative practice. Taking an active part in politics, he soon rose to prominence as a leader in the Democratic party. In 1854 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was chosen President.

He had never been an apologist for slavery, though acting with the Democrats, and when they attempted to force slavery by fraud and violence upon the people of Kansas, he denounced the scheme and severed his connection with the party. In 1857 he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the State, and was elected by a majority of fifteen thousand votes. He administered the State Government to the satisfaction of the people, and was by them twice re-elected. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin. He took his seat on the 17th of January of that year, and in 1863 he was re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1869. In the senatorial election, for the ensuing term, the contest was very warm between the friends of Mr. Morrill and Mr. Hamlin. In the Republican caucus the latter was nominated by a majority of one vote, and was accordingly elected by the Legislature.

In the Senate his record is that of a consistent Republican. A promoter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, he opposed the "policy" of President Johnson, and voted for his conviction.

# FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was born at Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817. He is a grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen, a member of the Continental Congress, who in 1777 resigned his seat to join the army, in which he served as captain during the remainder of the Revolutionary war, and was subsequently in 1793 a Senator in Congress. He is nephew and adopted son of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator in Congress from 1829 to 1835, and Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1844.

The subject of this sketch graduated at Rutger's College in 1836, and having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1861, and was re-appointed in 1866. He was appointed by the governor, and subsequently elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Wright, and took his seat January 24, 1867. He served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Naval Affairs and Claims. In the Impeachment trial he pronounced an elaborate opinion that Mr. Johnson, having manifested "willful, persistent and defiant disregard of law," was guilty of a high misdemeanor requiring his removal from office. He maintained that "to suffer the Executive successfully to assert the right to adjudicate on the validity of laws claimed to be inferentially, though not in terms, contrary to the Constitution, and to execute such as he approves, and violate such as he condemns, would be to permit the government to be destroyed." He ably supported the Reconstruction measures, and spoke feelingly in favor of relieving the destitute in the South. His service in the Senate, though short, ending at the close of the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1869, was honorable to himself and his constituents, and useful to the country.

# GARRETT DAVIS.

GARRETT DAVIS was born at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, September 10, 1801. He received a common-school education, and when a boy found employment as a writer in the office of the clerk of the County Court. His associations naturally led him into the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1823.

He was early a Whig in politics, and as such was in 1833 elected to the State Legislature, and served three terms in that body. In 1839 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In the same year he took his seat as a Representative in Congress from Kentucky—his district being that in which Henry Clay resided, with whom he was ever on the most intimate terms of personal and political friendship. He served as a Representative in Congress until 1849, when he declined a re-election. In 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress to succeed John C. Breckenridge, and took his seat December 3, 1861. He was re-elected in 1867.

Mr. Davis steadily antagonized those who favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, opposed the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negroes, and obstructed reconstruction at every step. Every proposed amendment of the Constitution encountered his bitter opposition, yet he proposed a resolution that "the Constitution should be so amended as to establish a tribunal for the decision of Constitutional questions," which he supported by a speech of great length. He opposed a resolution of sympathy with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish a more liberal form of government, for the reason that it appealed to them to abolish slavery. He opposed impeachment, and pronounced a labored "Opinion" for the President's acquittal.

## THOMAS C. McCREERY.

THOMAS C. McCREERY is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1817. He studied law, but instead of practising his profession, he turned his attention to the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1858 was a member of the Board of Visitors to the military academy at West Point. On the resignation of James Guthrie, as Senator in Congress, from Kentucky in 1868, Mr. McCreery was elected as a Democrat for the unexpired term ending in 1871, and took his seat in the Senate, February 28, 1868. He was assigned to places on the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Territories. His first elaborate speech in the Senate was delivered May 28, 1868, when he spoke at great length against the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress. The style of the speech is illustrated in the following passage: "The safeguards which were thrown around the rights of the citizen, as well as the land-marks which were erected to protect the different departments in the exercise of their delegated powers have been obliterated and destroyed; and instead of the symmetry and simplicity of our old republican institutions the nation this day groans under the weight of a compound radical iniquity, which may be denominated a civil, circumspect, military, despotic, represented and unrepresented confederation of States, principalities and powers." He was the sole supporter of a resolution offered by his colleague, Mr. Davis, declaring that "a court of impeachment cannot be legally formed, while Senators from certain States are excluded." December 17, 1868, he proposed an amendment to the Constitution intended to protect the rights of minorities, and provide against the contingency of bringing an election for President and Vice-President to the House of Representatives. He was constantly watchful of the interests and honor of Kentucky, and faithful to the principles of the Democratic party.

# HENRY B. ANTHONY.

HENRY B. ANTHONY was born of Quaker ancestors, in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. He graduated at Brown University, in 1833, and adopted the profession of journalism, in which he was successful. In 1838, he assumed the editorial charge of the "Providence Journal," which he retained for many years. During the period of his editorial supervision, that newspaper had much influence in moulding the politics and the public opinion of the State of Rhode Island. It was an emphatic testimony to his editorial success and his general ability, that he was in 1849 elected Governor of Rhode Island. He served with success, and was re-elected, but declined re-election for a third term. Retiring from official life, he devoted himself with renewed ardor and enlarging influence to his profession.

In 1858 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, and took his seat on the fourth of March ensuing, for the term ending in 1865. He served with efficiency on the floor of the Senate, and as Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1871, again serving as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Claims, Naval Affairs, Mines and Mining, and Post Offices. At the opening of the Forty-first Congress he was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Mr. Anthony is recognized among the most radical of the Republican members of the Senate. He has stood almost alone in the Senate as an advocate of woman suffrage.

As a Senator he has much influence, consequent upon his ability in debate, and large experience in public affairs. He has dignified bearing and commanding presence, with regular features, florid complexion, and a profusion of iron-gray hair.

# THOMAS W. TIPTON.

THOMAS W. TIPTON was born at Cadiz, Ohio, August 8, 1817, and spent his early life on a farm. He graduated at Madison College, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but subsequently changed his views of ecclesiastical polity, and became a Congregationalist. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1845 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and subsequently for three years was in Washington at the head of a division in the General Land Office. He then removed to Nebraska, where, in 1860, he was a member of the Territorial Council, and was chosen a delegate to the Convention to frame a State Constitution. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was chosen chaplain of the First Regiment of Nebraska Infantry, and served in that capacity during the war. On the admission of Nebraska into the Union he was elected a Senator in Congress from the new State, and drew the short term, ending in 1869. He was subsequently re-elected for the term ending in 1875.

During the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Tipton was a member of the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Pensions. He introduced a bill, which became a law, extending to the State of Nebraska the provisions of an act relating to agricultural colleges, a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and several bills for the promotion of railroads in the West. He addressed the Senate in opposition to a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Peabody. In remarks on the supplementary Reconstruction bill, he took the ground that "the loyal minority of these States should control the destiny of these States," and subsequently in an elaborate speech, February 10, 1868, pronounced emphatically in favor of negro suffrage in the South. He briefly presented important reasons against the abolition of the franking privilege.

# ORRIS S. FERRY.

ORRIS S. FERRY was born at Bethel, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 15, 1823. He graduated with honor at Yale College in 1844. He subsequently studied law and commenced practice at Norwalk, in Connecticut, where he has ever since resided. He pursued his profession with diligence, and rose rapidly at the bar.

In politics, Mr. Ferry was of Whig antecedents, and voted and worked with that party; meanwhile he was far in advance of it in liberal and anti-slavery tendencies. Though active and widely popular, he avoided public office until he was nominated and elected to the State Senate in 1855.

When he entered that body, the Nebraska bill and debate had convulsed Congress, and was agitating the nation to the centre. He was made chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, which, in Connecticut, is a joint committee of both Houses. He drew up the report and resolutions of the Committee, and advocated them with earnestness. They were adopted, and became the substance of the first platform of the Republican party in the State of Connecticut. On that platform he was re-elected in 1856. He was made chairman of the same committee in the Legislature, and was again author of resolutions which formed the basis of the Republican platform in the succeeding election.

In 1855 a proposition was made in the General Assembly to submit to the people an amendment to the State Constitution, conferring suffrage on colored men. Mr. Ferry knew well that many of his Whig supporters were strenuously opposed to the amendment,

but convinced that it was right, he gave it his vote, and when it was submitted, advocated it publicly. It was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The conscientious action of Mr. Ferry nearly cost him his election in 1866, reducing his heavy majority of the previous year to one hundred and twenty. The old line Whigs actually mourned over what they deemed the mistake of a favorite, and voted sadly against him. Some of these very men lived to confess their error, and openly commend the foresight and courage of the action they had condemned.

Mr. Ferry, during 1855 and 1856, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is, in Connecticut, a joint committee of both Houses. For years, leading men had vainly tried to secure a revision of the Judiciary system and laws of the State. Mr. Ferry and the committee with cheerful and persistent energy performed the arduous and much-needed labor, overcame the bitter opposition to the change, and inaugurated a system which stills gives universal satisfaction.

In 1856 Mr. Ferry was chosen attorney for the State, which position he filled until 1859, winning well-deserved reputation for ability, integrity and faithfulness.

In 1859 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party, in a doubtful district. He had emerged into public life with the Republican party; bore a leading part in its early struggles, and was fired with all the zeal and vigor of its youth. He made a personal canvass after the Western style, a thing not before done in Connecticut. He possesses remarkable oratorical powers; he relates no anecdotes, illustrates rarely from the classics, enlivens his speeches only with an occasional pungent thrust, but his power is higher than this. To a pure, compact, direct, luminous style he adds the magnetic power of a deep and sincere heart, glowing with the ardor of honest and profound convictions. He spoke with lofty and fervid eloquence in every town and village. The young men rallied to his support, and with great enthusiasm triumphantly elected him.

Mr. Ferry was an active and unflinching Republican in the stormy sessions of the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was a member of the

famous committee of thirty-three "upon the state of the Union." After careful and searching consideration, he reluctantly concluded that adjustment of our national difficulties by legislation was impossible. He made, on the 24th of February, an earnest speech, declaring that there was "no course left but for the government to vindicate its dignity by an exhibition of its strength." The speech was so savagely criticised by Democrats, and disapproved by hesitating Republicans, as to compass the defeat of Mr. Ferry. The election took place early in April, just in the period of apprehension and anxiety to avoid collision, which preceded the capture of Sumter. After a gallant campaign, Mr. Ferry was beaten by seventeen votes. Had the election taken place four weeks later, he would have been re-elected by thousands on the merits of his bold, manly and truthful speech.

After his defeat he returned to Washington, when the capitol was threatened. Before troops could arrive from the North, he enrolled himself in the Cassius M. Clay Guard, and patrolled Washington during those days and nights of alarm. He did not wish to enter the three months' service, but as soon as three years' troops were called for, he volunteered. He was chosen colonel of the 5th Regiment, the second of three years' troops from Connecticut, and quickly recruited it from a skeleton to a full regiment of superior men. He was early promoted to brigadier-general, and served with unflagging fidelity wherever duty called through the entire war, resigning June 15th, 1865.

He immediately applied himself with new zest and characteristic diligence to the law, his favorite pursuit, and rapidly regained his extensive practice. In the same year the Legislature again submitted the colored suffrage amendment to the people. The influence of Andrew Johnson was brought to bear against it. Mr. Ferry could not prevail on the State Republican Committee to make an active canvass, and he resolutely took the stump alone for it. He wrote a series of articles, which were subsequently collected by Mr. Stearns, of Boston, published and widely distributed. The amendment was

defeated, but by a majority far less than in 1855. The indifferent Republicans of 1865 have often since wished that they had seconded the earnest endeavor of Mr. Ferry.

In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to succeed Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, and took his seat at the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867. As a Senator, he is rigidly faithful to every duty, vigorously studious in law and political science, impartial in investigation, quick in perception, prompt, fearless, independent, and incorruptible in action. Caring far more to be right than to be popular, he is both esteemed and honored. He is genial and brilliant in social qualities, pure and affectionate in domestic life, sincere and devout in religious character. In him, those who know him best see their ideal of a man and of a Senator.

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Engd by G E Perine

Samuel Dixon

# JAMES DIXON.

JAMES DIXON was born at Enfield, Connecticut, August 5, 1814. He pursued his preparatory studies at the High School of Ellington, and at sixteen years of age entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1834. After leaving college he studied law in the office of his father, William Dixon, Esq.; and after being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, which for two years he represented in the State Legislature. Subsequently he removed to Hartford. In October, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Cogswell, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Professor in the Theological Institute of East Windsor, and soon after went upon a European tour, which occupied him until the following summer.

Mr. Dixon devoted much attention to literature. He contributed poems of much merit to the "New England Magazine," and the "Connecticut Courant." Mr. Everest, in his "Poets of Connecticut," says, "Mr. Dixon's articles display truly poetical powers, and his sonnets in particular are characterized by a chasteness of thought and style which entitle them to a high place amongst the poems of their order."

He was re-elected to the lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature in 1844, and was a member of the State Senate in 1849 and 1854. He served as a Representative in Congress from Connecticut, from 1845 to 1849. He was elected a United States Senator from Connecticut, and entered upon the duties of this office in 1857, and was subsequently re-elected for the term which ended March 4th, 1869. He was elected as a Republican, but joined President Johnson in his defection from that party. In the spring of 1869, he was a candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in Congress, and was defeated.

## JOSEPH S. FOWLER.

JOSEPH S. FOWLER was born near Steubenville, Ohio, August 31, 1822. When quite young he was left dependent on his own resources, but by industry and perseverance succeeded in obtaining a collegiate education, graduating at Franklin College in 1843. In that institution he was Professor of Mathematics for four years; and, subsequently, was Principal of a Seminary near Nashville, Tennessee. On the breaking out of the rebellion he warmly espoused the Union cause. In September, 1861, he left the State under the forty days' proclamation of Jefferson Davis, and went to Springfield, Illinois, where he resided until April, 1862. Returning to Tennessee, he was appointed Comptroller under Governor Johnson, and took a prominent part in reorganizing the State government. In 1865 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, but was not admitted to his seat until July, 1866. He was elected as a Republican, and acted with that party during the early part of his term in the Senate. In the impeachment trial he voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, and from that time supported his policy, and generally acted with the Democratic minority. He was one of thirteen Senators who voted against the resolution proposing the Suffrage Amendment, which he opposed in several speeches during the preceding discussion. He thought that the extension of the suffrage should be "left to the reflection of the people," rather than be "put in the Constitution an arbitrary and fixed rule that cannot be changed and cannot be reformed without revolution." A portion of his opposition arose from the fact that the Amendment did not include women, and men who were disfranchised on account of participation in the rebellion.

# WILLARD SAULSBURY.

WILLARD SAULSBURY was born in Kent County, Delaware, June 2, 1820. He was educated at Delaware College, and at Dickinson College. He adopted the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed attorney-general of Delaware, and held the office five years. In 1859 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Delaware, and in 1864 was re-elected for the term ending in 1871. He was a member of the "Chicago Convention" of 1864, and during his entire political career has been actively identified with the Democratic party. When he entered the Senate his party was in the majority, but it has been his lot during the greater portion of his service to act with a meagre minority. From the first he opposed the designs of the secessionists. On the message of President Buchanan, of December, 1860, Messrs. Wigfall and Ivison occupied an entire day in the Senate advocating the doctrine of secession. At the close of the discussion Mr. Saulsbury briefly and emphatically declared the attitude of Delaware to be one of strict loyalty to the Union. When Jefferson Davis introduced in the Senate his celebrated resolutions in favor of secession, Mr. Saulsbury moved as a substitute a quotation from Washington's farewell address. In caucus he opposed the movement, and was the only Democratic Senator who did not vote for the resolutions which finally passed. His position in the important crisis was similar to that of Crittenden of Kentucky, and Pearce of Maryland. He voted in favor of the resolution authorizing President Lincoln to use military force for the collection of the revenues in Charleston, and other harbors held by the rebels. During the war, and subsequently, he constantly opposed the Republican majority in the Senate. The Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and all the constitutional amendments encountered his able and earnest, but ineffectual, opposition.

# JAMES A. BAYARD.

JAMES A. BAYARD is a native of Delaware, and son of a statesman of the same name who was a United States Senator in 1804, a minister to France, and one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent. An elder brother, Richard H. Bayard, was a Senator in Congress from 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845. The subject of this sketch took a seat in the Senate from Delaware in 1851; was re-elected in 1857, and was again re-elected in 1863, but resigned January 29, 1864. Upon the death of George Read Riddle, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and took his seat April 1, 1867. His service closed at the end of the Fortieth Congress, when he gave place to his son, seeking in the shades of private life the quiet scenes better befitting his advanced years than the tumultuous arena of politics.

During the Fortieth Congress Mr. Bayard served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Private Land Claims, and Revision of the United States Laws. Among his remarks at different times in the Senate was a speech on the organization of that body as Court of Impeachment, wherein he took strong ground against the presiding officer, Mr. Wade, acting as a member of the Court. He spoke against the bill for the readmission of North Carolina, and steadily opposed the reconstruction measures, and the general policy of Congress for the re-establishment of the government over the rebellious States. By birth, by education and association, he was led to sympathize with the South, and to act with the opposers of the government, although his impaired faculties prevented his opposition from being vigorous or effectual.

## GEORGE VICKERS.

GEORGE VICKERS was born in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, November 19, 1801. After receiving an academical education, he was employed in the County Clerk's office, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was a member of the Maryland Electoral College in 1836, and was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which assembled in Baltimore in 1852. He declined the appointment of judge tendered him by Governors Hicks and Bradford, but accepted that of major-general of militia offered him by the former in 1861. He was a presidential elector on the McClellan ticket in 1864, and was a member of the Maryland Senate in 1866 and 1867. He was elected a United States Senator from Maryland, and took his seat March 11, 1868. The impeachment trial of President Johnson commenced two days afterwards, and the new Senator watched its progress with intense interest. He viewed the transaction as strictly judicial, and in giving his vote of acquittal he presented a written opinion in which he argued the question solely as a legal one. His first speech was made June 8, 1868, on the bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama to representation. He contended that negroes could not properly be associated with the whites in the State or National government, and invoked the Senate to deal kindly with the Southern people who had endured so much suffering during the war. Subsequently he spoke against the power of the general government to incorporate railroad companies in the States; against the proposed Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution; against the admission of Senator Revels because he had not been a citizen of the United States nine years, as required by the Constitution, and against the admission of Senator Ames on the ground that he had not acquired a legal residence in Mississippi, and that his election was by moral coercion of the Legislature.

# PETER G. VANWINKLE.

PETER G. VANWINKLE was born in the city of New York, September 7, 1808. He received an academical education, and entered on the study of law. In 1835 he emigrated to what is now West Virginia, and settled in Parkersburg, where he engaged in law practice, in which he continued till 1852. He then became treasurer and afterwards president of a railroad company. He was a member of the Virginia State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and in 1861 was a member of the Wheeling Convention, assembled to frame a Constitution for the proposed new State of West Virginia. He was a member of the Legislature of the new State in 1863, and in December, of the same year, was elected to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Vanwinkle, as a Senator in the Fortieth Congress, served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and as chairman of the Committee on Pensions. Although seldom participating in the debates of the Senate he was an active and able member of that body. He several times addressed the Senate pending the consideration of the Tax bill, and the Ohio River Bridge bill. Many of his statements in these speeches are of much interest, and evince that their author had given diligent attention to the subject which he was discussing. Several of his addresses, in presenting various claims for pensions, as chairman of the committee on that subject, give evidence of ability and sound discretion. In the Impeachment trial, Mr. Vanwinkle voted to acquit President Johnson, presenting, in a brief but elaborate opinion on the case, his reasons for not regarding the offenses charged in the various articles as crimes or misdemeanors. His Senatorial term ended March, 1869, when he retired from political and public life.

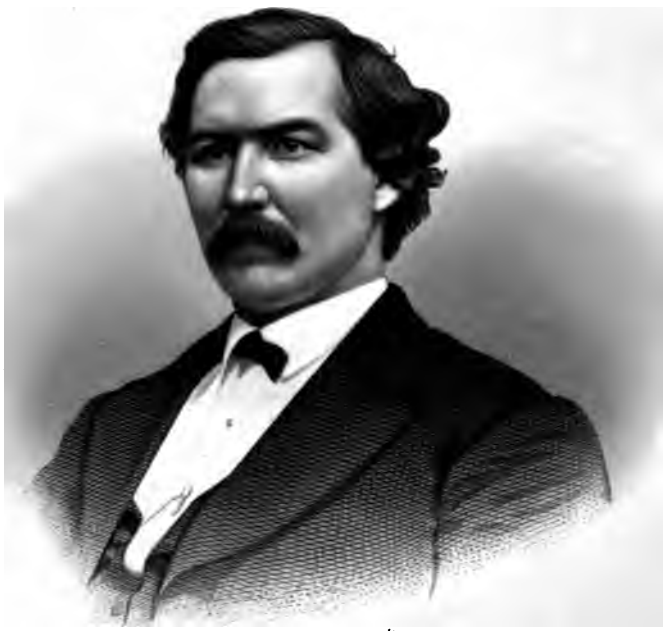
# GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was carried somewhat beyond the curriculum of the common schools by the instructions of a private tutor. Possessing naturally an acute intellect and a practical readiness with his mother tongue, he took almost instinctively to the law, which he studied with unusual assiduity and success. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and eschewing politics, devoted himself exclusively to his profession. In 1851 he settled in Burlington, and in 1854, in 1857, in 1858, and in 1859 he was elected to the lower branch of the Vermont Legislature, in which he served three years as Speaker. In 1861 and 1862, he was elected to the State Senate, and was President *pro tem.* of that body. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was a member of the State Convention which met to form a coalition between the Republicans and War Democrats, and drew up the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention as the basis of union for the country. He was appointed to the United States Senate as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Solomon Foot, and took his seat April 5, 1866. He was elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869, and was re-elected without opposition for the further term of six years. He served on the Committees on Commerce, Public Lands, Pensions, Retrenchment, and the Judiciary, and as chairman of the Committee on Pensions. He frequently participated in the debates of the Senate, always speaking with force and clearness. As a member of the Judiciary Committee he has frequently expressed his views on legal questions in such a way as to impress hearers with his ability as a lawyer.

# EDMUND G. ROSS.

EDMUND G. ROSS was born in Ashland, Ohio, December 7, 1826. He received a good education, learned the art of printing, and was for a time foreman in the office of the "Milwaukee Sentinel." At the commencement of the Kansas troubles, he went to that territory, took an active part in its local affairs, and became editor of the "Kansas Tribune"—at that time the only free State paper, all others having been destroyed. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1859, which framed the present Constitution of the State, and from that time till 1861 he served in the State Legislature. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in a Kansas regiment, and was promoted step by step to the rank of major. In July, 1866, he was appointed by the governor of the State a Senator in Congress from Kansas for the unexpired term of James H. Lane, deceased, took his seat July 25, and was re-elected in January, 1867. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Indian Affairs, on Mines and Mining, and as chairman of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Among the speeches of Mr. Ross during this Congress was his address to the Senate on the bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes. In a speech on the resolution to investigate alleged improper influences in the Impeachment trial of President Johnson, Mr. Ross vindicated himself against insinuations prejudicial to his integrity in connection with his vote for the President's acquittal. "I could not," said he, "declare the President guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors on mere differences as to governmental policy. I sought to divest my mind of all party prejudice, hear the accusations and the evidence, and endeavored to cast my vote in the cause with the candor and courage of an honest judge."



Engd by G F Parker, N.Y.

A McDonald

HON. ALEXANDER McDONALD

SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

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C M Donald

# ALEXANDER McDONALD.

ALEXANDER McDONALD was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1832, and was educated at the Dickinson Seminary, and the Lewisburg University. After having been employed for some time as a clerk in Williamsport, in 1852 he commenced business on his own account at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he emigrated with his little family to Kansas, and settled in what has since become the city of Fort Scott. His first business experiment in the West was the erection of a saw-mill. He purchased an ox team, and hauled his own stone and timber. He acted as fireman in his own mill, thus early in his western career showing the pluck and hardihood necessary to success. Living within four miles of the Missouri line, he was in the midst of the border troubles, in which he took an active part on the side of freedom and good government. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1859, and when the great famine prevailed, he proved himself a liberal benefactor of the suffering people. Neither in Fort Scott nor in the country immediately around was there any public aid asked or received, since Mr. McDonald's judicious management in aiding the needy and destitute, by giving them employment at good wages, prevented destitution and saved the self-respect of all by enabling them to avoid dependence upon public charity.

The 2d Kansas Regiment was organized in May, 1861, and was sent into the field, on the day of its muster, without any provision for the clothing of the men. Mr. McDonald procured the appointment of a friend as sutler, and himself took along a large outfit of clothing, from which he furnished the entire regiment with clothing which should have been provided by the government; and he never received in return one-half the amount of his expenditure.

Returning to Fort Scott under the special authority of Gen. Nathan-

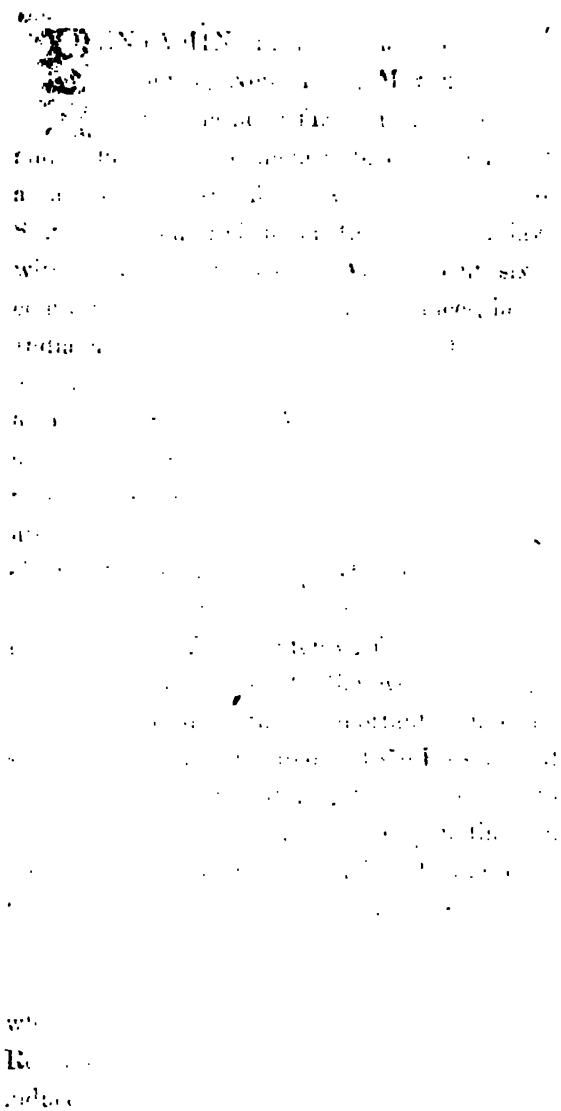
iel Lyon, he raised a battalion of six companies which was subsequently enlarged to a full regiment, which, as the 8th Kansas Cavalry, obtained honorable distinction in the war. This regiment, which was not properly mustered into service until after long delay, was entirely subsisted by Mr. McDonald for nearly a year. The men could get no rations from the government; no one else would take the risk; and Mr. McDonald patriotically furnished the necessary supplies. He also furnished clothing for which payment was repudiated by one entire company. He also fed and clothed the officers of the first regiment of colored troops raised in the United States, for seven months before they were recognized by the government.

After the battle of Wilson's Creek, when Price led his forces on Fort Scott, which was defended by Gen. James H. Lane, Mr. McDonald, as commanding officer of an auxiliary force of militia, participated in all the battles in that locality, including the celebrated fight at Drywood, winning the respect of his men and the approval of his superior officers.

Accompanying the victorious troops of Major-General James G. Blunt, he became one of the first Union settlers in the State of Arkansas after the exodus of the Confederate troops. Settling first at Fort Smith, he engaged again in mercantile pursuits, and soon established the "First National Bank of Fort Smith" of which he became the president. He subsequently removed to Little Rock, where he established the Merchant's National Bank, of which he was the first president.

Upon the return of the Southern leaders at the close of the war, they attempted to resume their old control by embittering public sentiment against Northern men who had settled in the South. From a sense of duty to the country, and for self-protection, Mr. McDonald threw himself into politics with the same earnestness and devotion to the Union which distinguished his earlier career. He became the first signer in his locality of a call for a Republican convention. He took an active part in the ensuing struggle, and, upon the success which followed, he was elected as one of the United States Senators from Arkansas.

B. F. Rice



# BENJAMIN F. RICE.

BENJAMIN F. RICE was born in East Otto, Cattaraugus County, New York, May 26, 1828. As a boy, he worked on his father's farm during the spring and summer months, and at fifteen he commenced teaching school in winter, and attending an academy in the fall. At eighteen years of age he left his native State, and entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, with James Burt, Esq. After about six months study, it becoming necessary to recruit his finances, he went to Cambridge city, Indiana, and again engaged in teaching school, at the same time continuing the study of law in the office of Hon. James Raridan, a leading lawyer of the West. After a year's study there he was examined and licensed to practice law. His health having been impaired by close confinement he was compelled to postpone entering upon the practice of law for two years, during which time he travelled in Texas and Mexico. He then located in Irvine, Estelle County, Kentucky, where he entered upon the practice of law, which he pursued successfully for ten years, in that and surrounding counties. In 1855 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and served on the Judiciary and other important committees during the ensuing session. He was appointed in 1856 Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and met during the canvass most of the prominent politicians of the State in discussion upon the stump. In 1858 he was married to Miss Nannie Riddel, of Irvine, Ky. He was a candidate for Congress in 1859, but withdrew from the canvass through physical inability to engage actively in it.

In 1860 he removed to Minnesota, and located in Mankato, where he practiced law successfully until the breaking out of the Rebellion. After the capture of Fort Sumter he attempted to induce the Democratic party, as such, to take the war side of the

question. To effect this he held many meetings, and had several public discussions, but the effort proved unsuccessful, and he, with all who joined him in the attempt, entered the service by enlisting in the 3d Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. After serving for thirty days as a private he was made captain of a company, and served three years in that capacity. He had three commissions sent him at different times for promotion, but declined to accept them. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. After the fall of Vicksburg he was transferred to Arkansas, and was with the expedition that captured Little Rock in the fall of 1863. He served there until the latter part of the following year, when he resigned. A loyal State government having been organized, and civil government having been restored in a large part of the State, he located at Little Rock, where he opened an office and entered upon a very prosperous career as a lawyer.

In 1867 he led off in the organization of the Republican party in Arkansas, and at the first State Convention held in the spring of that year was made Chairman of the State Central Committee. Under his supervision the Republican party carried the State in three different elections, including the Presidential election of 1868. He was not himself a candidate for any office during the reconstruction period, devoting undivided attention to the work of combining various elements into a harmonious and victorious party.

Arkansas having finally been brought into a condition suitable for restoration to practical relations with the Union, Mr. Rice was chosen a United States Senator for the long term ending March 3, 1873. He proceeded at once to Washington, and urged the immediate admission of the State, which was accomplished in advance of that of any other of the rebel States.

Upon being admitted to the Senate he was placed on three important Committees, those on the Judiciary, the Pacific Railroad, and the District of Columbia. Giving prompt attention to his duties, both in the Senate and on Committees, he soon acquired the reputation of being an efficient working member.

Joseph C. Abbott

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Abbott

# JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

JOSEPH CARTER ABBOTT, a son of Aaron Abbott, an intelligent farmer of Concord, New Hampshire, was born July 15, 1825. He early evinced a decided taste for literary pursuits, rather than the labors of the home farm. Obtaining a good academical education, and subsequently a suitable training for the bar, he was admitted to the practice of law in 1852. While pursuing his professional studies—his tastes leading him into the field of politics as well as of general literature—he was employed for several months as editor of the "Manchester American," and, during the last six months of his legal course, as editor of the "New Hampshire Statesman," at Concord. In May, 1852, soon after his admission to the bar, he returned to Manchester and became permanent proprietor of the "American" and was its editor until disposing of the establishment in 1857. The practice of law having but few attractions for him, Mr. Abbott, in May, 1859, became editor and proprietor of the "Boston Atlas," which he conducted for two years, still continuing his family residence at Manchester. In politics a decided Whig, he was early a member of the New Hampshire State Central Committee, and for a time its chairman; and also chairman of the committee that reported the resolutions in the Whig Presidential Convention of New Hampshire, in 1852.

In July, 1855, Gen. Abbott received the appointment of adjutant-general of the State of New Hampshire, which he resigned in 1861. While in this office he was instrumental in effecting a more thorough organization of the State militia—feeling that in time of peace we should prepare for war—and for this purpose he drafted and secured the enactment of an elaborate bill, which is, in its main features, the present Militia Law of New Hampshire.

# JOHN POOL.

JOHN POOL was born in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, June 16, 1826. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, and in the following August, having obtained license, commenced the practice of law in his native county. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1858. In 1860 he was the regularly nominated Whig candidate for governor of the State, in opposition to the incumbent, Governor Ellis, but by a reduced and very small majority he was defeated.

Mr. Pool declined to take part in the secession movement, and remained in private life until 1864, when he was again elected to the State Senate as a peace candidate over his secession rival. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, he headed the peace movement, and introduced and defended a series of "Peace Resolutions," proposing to appoint five commissioners on the part of North Carolina to treat directly with the government of the United States.

Mr. Pool was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, called by the President in 1865; and was again elected to the State Senate convened under the new constitution in the same year. In December of that year he was elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States; but North Carolina, under the President's policy, not being allowed representation, he did not take his seat under that election. He was again elected in 1868, to the United States Senate, by the Legislature convened in pursuance of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, was qualified, and took his seat in July, for the Senatorial term ending in March, 1873. During the remainder of the Fortieth Congress, he participated actively in the business of legislation, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Revision of the Laws and Revolutionary Claims.

Engd by G F. Perine N York

Geo. E. Spencer

HON. GEORGE E. SPENCER,

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA

Geo. C. Spencer

# GEORGE E. SPENCER.

GEORGE E. SPENCER was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, New York, November 1, 1836, the youngest of four sons of the late Doctor Gordon P. Spencer, of Watertown, New York, who was a surgeon in the United States Army during the war of 1812. Doctor Spencer was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, from which State the Spencer family emigrated to New York, prominent among them being the Hon. John C. Spencer, and Ambrose Spencer, names familiar to the country in the record of statesmen and lawyers.

The subject of this sketch, after obtaining a liberal education at Montreal College, Canada, returned to his home in Watertown, New York, and entered upon the study of the law. But he was impatient of home restraints, and, having imbibed in early youth a longing for adventure, determined upon emigrating to the far west. He located in the State of Iowa, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, entering actively the arena of politics as a Republican, was chosen secretary of the Iowa State Senate at its session of 1857–58.

At the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Spencer was pioneering further westward, engaged in prospecting the mineral resources of Colorado and adjacent territory, a true type of the restless but determined spirit of American adventure, which has discovered and opened up the wealth of gold and silver that has enriched the nation and populated the wilderness. He entered the army of the Union as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and served with distinction as chief of staff to Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge until 1863, when he recruited and raised the 1st Regiment of Alabama cavalry, composed of the loyal mountaineers of that State, and, as colonel, commanded a brigade of cavalry on Sherman's famous

"March to the Sea." He was breveted a brigadier-general for gallantry on the field, and, after the war, resumed the practice of the law at Decatur, Alabama, in the neighborhood of the homes of his old comrades of the 1st Alabama cavalry.

Mr. Spencer took prominent part in the reconstruction of Alabama, and was appointed a register in bankruptcy by Chief Justice Chase in May, 1867, and on the 21st of July, 1868, was elected a Senator in Congress for the term of six years.

Mr. Spencer is recognized in the Senate as an industrious and influential member. While possessing the elements of generosity and courtesy to an eminent degree, he battles for his principles and his friends, with commendable and unshaken zeal. An illustration of this is found in a speech delivered by him in the Senate, during the discussion of the labor question and the eight hour system, from which the following is a brief extract: "I have the honor, Mr. President, of representing upon this floor a large constituency who have heretofore been deprived by slavery of all benefit and reward of their own toil. For over two hundred years the institution of slavery has degraded the interests and respectability of labor in the South, affecting the poorer classes of whites equally with the blacks. Through much tribulation and bloodshed the shackles have been stricken from them, and for the first time in the history of our country its labor is now all free, and involuntary service no longer exists. Under the cruel laws of slavery, education was denied this people; they were kept in total obscurity and darkness, the effort being to repress rather than to encourage intelligence. From the first break of dawn they were forced to toil wearily, under the dispiriting lash of the overseer, with no other hope than to see the sun go down that they might have a brief surcease from the grinding oppression of their tasks. Their toil is now their own, consecrated to them by the best blood of free America; and it is a matter of deep concern to the country and to myself, that they shall receive the benefits of that freedom, not only in their labor, but in their education; as well in books as in their new relations as citizens of the Republic."

HON. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG

SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA

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# WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG was born in Vermont, December 18, 1830. He was educated at Norwich University in his native State, and in 1848 removed to Illinois. He studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and commenced practice in Fulton County. In 1856 he was a candidate for the State Legislature, but through a coalition between Democrats and "Americans" he was defeated by a small majority, though running two hundred ahead of his ticket. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860, and enjoyed the satisfaction of aiding to elevate his old friend and neighbor to the highest office in the gift of the nation. In 1861 Mr. Kellogg was appointed by Mr. Lincoln chief justice of Nebraska.

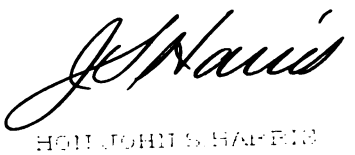
He was soon after commissioned by Governor Yates as colonel of the 7th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, when he obtained leave of absence from the territory and entered the military service. He subsequently returned to Omaha to hold court, and then resigned his judgeship for the purpose of devoting himself wholly to military duties. He was present at the taking of New Madrid, when his regiment captured four guns from the enemy. He accompanied Gen. Pope's army up the Tennessee, in command of Gen. Granger's cavalry brigade, and took part in the capture of Corinth. In April, 1865, he was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, his commission being signed by Mr. Lincoln on the afternoon of the evening on which he was assassinated. While collector, Mr. Kellogg appointed and commissioned as revenue inspector the first colored man appointed to such position in any Custom House in the United States. In July, 1868, he was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and was soon after admitted to his seat for the term ending March 4, 1873. He was assigned to membership on the Committees on Commerce, Claims, and Private Land Claims.

# DANIEL S. NORTON.

DANIEL S. NORTON is a native of Ohio, having been born at Mount Vernon, of that State, April 12, 1829. He was educated at Kenyon College, and afterwards served with the Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war. He subsequently visited California and Nicaragua, and having thus spent a year in travel, he returned to Ohio and studied and practiced law, having been admitted to the bar in 1852.

In 1855 Mr. Norton emigrated to Minnesota, then beginning to attract the attention of eastern people contemplating emigration Westward. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was a member during six years ending 1864. In 1865 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Conservative, to succeed M. S. Wilkinson, Republican.

On coming into the Senate, Mr. Norton was placed on the Committee on Patents, and the Committee on Territories. He addressed the Senate several times in opposition to the Suffrage Amendment, asserting that it was "urged singly, solely, and simply by party for party purposes." In a speech against the bill to strengthen the public credit he said, "If there was any interest in this country that was especially interested in the successful prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion it was the capital of the country. If there was any class of men who ought to feel more interest in the stake than another it was the capitalists of the country. If it had been possible the Government should have compelled the money of the country to contribute its share and its proportion of the burdens of the war, just as it compelled the laboring classes to contribute their services and their lives in its defense." In a speech on the civil Appropriation bill he presented an earnest plea for suitable compensation to certain Sisters of Mercy who had labored in the South for the comfort of sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers.



HOLLOWAY S. HARRIS

SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA

# JOHN S. HARRIS.

JOHN S. HARRIS was born at Truxton, Cortland County, New York, December 18, 1825. Having received a common school education, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1846, where he engaged in commercial and financial pursuits. In 1863 he removed to Concordia parish, Louisiana, where he purchased several thousand acres of land and engaged in the cultivation of cotton. He was very successful in his business although he met with some reverses, twice losing no less than one hundred thousand dollars by breaks in the levees, through which the Mississippi overflowed his plantations.

Although from the North, and holding radical Republican views of politics, yet, being a large planter and a permanent resident, he was favorably regarded even by the late rebel element of his locality, and was unanimously elected a member of the Convention to frame a new Constitution for Louisiana. After taking an active part in its proceedings he was chosen by the Convention one of a committee of seven to direct the political affairs of the State until the inauguration of the new State government. The committee having called upon the Legislature to assemble in June, 1868, Gen. Buchanan, commander of the military district, regarded their action as an invasion of his prerogative, and placed the members of the committee under arrest. He at last yielded, however, and the Legislature assembled on the day designated by the committee, Mr. Harris taking his seat in the Senate. He was soon after elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in that body July 17, 1868. He introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of the government of the United States taking charge of the levees of the lower Mississippi. This resulted in a bill chartering a corporation for the promotion of the important interests involved.

# DAVID T. PATTERSON.

DAVID T. PATTERSON was born in Green County, Tennessee, February 28, 1819. He received an academic education, and in the earlier part of his life was engaged in manufacturing pursuits, commencing as a paper-maker and laboring subsequently as a miller. He afterwards studied law, entered upon its practice, and settled in Greenville, where he married a daughter of Andrew Johnson, afterwards President of the United States.

In 1854 Mr. Patterson was elected a judge of the circuit court, and was re-elected to the same office in 1862. In 1864 he was a member of the State Convention of Tennessee that was ordered for the reconstruction of the State; and, in the same year, he was elected a delegate for the State at large to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, by which Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated for President and Vice-president of the United States; but he was prevented from attending from the fact that he was engaged as a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point Military Academy.

Mr. Patterson gave his vote for Mr. Lincoln at the re-election of the latter to the presidency of the United States; was a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1866, and in the same year was elected to the United States Senate. He took his seat July 26, 1866, and his term of service expired in March, 1869. He was a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and the Committee on the District of Columbia. He took no conspicuous part in legislation, but constantly by his votes supported the policy of the President as against Congress. At the close of his term in the Senate he went into retirement upon a farm belonging to his father-in-law, near Greenville, Tennessee.

Eng.d by G. E. Perine N.York

T. W. Osborn

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His regiment having passed the winter in the [illegible] Washington early in the [illegible] Capt. [illegible] with his battery [illegible]

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and [illegible]

## THOMAS W. OSBORN.

THOMAS WARD OSBORN was born at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, March 9, 1833. His grandfather, John B. Osborn, served in the Revolution as a major and quartermaster; and his grandmother, a sister of Ezra Darby, member of Congress from 1804 to 1808, has passed into history as one of the "Heroic Women of the Revolution." His parents removed to New York in 1842, and settled in Jefferson County, where his youth was passed in labor on the farm, with only the advantages of the district school for the months of each winter until 1854. He subsequently prepared for college at the Governeur Seminary, and in 1857 entered Madison University, where he graduated with the class of 1860.

Soon after, he entered the law office of Messrs. Starbuck & Sawyer, in Watertown, New York, and exerted himself with energy to prepare for admission to the bar. Immediately after the defeat at Bull Run, in 1861, he raised a company which, as Battery "D," was attached to the 1st Regiment of New York Artillery. Mr. Osborn at his own request was made first lieutenant, but in a few weeks received the commission of captain, and assumed command of the battery. In the following October, he returned to Syracuse, and after passing an examination was admitted to the bar.

His regiment having passed the winter in the Camp of Instruction at Washington, early in the spring of 1862 Captain Osborn, with his battery, joined the command of General Hooker on the lower Potomac. At the battle of Williamsburg in 1862, his battery being slightly in the rear, he took possession of the guns of Battery "H" First U. S. Artillery, from which its own men had been driven by the enemy. He commanded that battery throughout the entire engagement, which lasted all day, losing about one-third of his officers and men killed and wounded. He participated in all the important battles of the

Peninsula in which General Hooker's command was engaged, besides being several times detached to take part in battles under other commanders. Just before the battle of the Wilderness, his battery was complimented by General Meade in General Orders, as having participated in more battles (32) than any regiment or battery in the Army of the Potomac. An inscription to that effect was placed upon the flag of the battery.

In the winter of 1862 and '63, Captain Osborn was attached to the staff of Major-General Berry as Chief of Artillery, and at the battle of Chancellorville commanded the greater part of the artillery engaged on the evening of the 2d and morning of the 3d of May, when the main part of the battle was fought. He was standing by the side of the gallant Berry when he fell, and was himself hit three times in as many minutes.

Soon after the battle of Chancellorville, he received promotion to the rank of major, in his own regiment, and was at once assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the Reserve Artillery Corps of the army, but soon after was assigned to the same duty on the staff of General Howard, commanding the 11th Army Corps.

At the battle of Gettysburg the 11th Corps was engaged early on the 1st day of July. The artillery of this Corps took position on Cemetery Hill, which it held during the ensuing battle lasting two days. Major Osborn placed in position his own batteries and those of the 1st Army Corps, as well as many of the batteries of the Reserve Corps; and during the entire engagement he commanded them, under the most trying circumstances. The position he held was more commanding and more exposed than any other on the field. Upon it the enemy turned nearly all his artillery, but did not succeed in driving a single battery or gun from the position. The conduct of Major Osborn and his command in the battle of Gettysburg was highly commended. A prominent officer who was present wrote: "The success of the Union Army in this battle may be attributed as much to the individual efforts and skill of Major Osborn in the disposition of the artillery corps under his command, and the efficient manner in which he handled it against

the enemy, as to the operations of any one officer participating in the engagement."

Under the command of General Hooker, Major Osborn took part in the engagement of Lookout Valley and all the battles in that vicinity. At the battle of Mission Ridge he reported to General Sheridan, and served with him during the entire series of battles before Chattanooga.

After the death of Major General McPherson, and the assignment of General Howard to the Army and Department of the Tennessee, Major Osborn was also transferred to that army as Chief of Artillery. Under his directions the artillery of the army was reorganized, and most of the batteries re-equipped and given an uniform armament. The artillery of the army was detached from the division of infantry of which it had previously formed a part, and brigaded under the Corps Commander and the Chief of Artillery. Under this compact and efficient organization, the artillery of the army remained until the general disbanding of the army at the close of the war.

Major Osborn participated in twenty of the great battles of the war, and in more than fifty engagements where over ten thousand men were engaged. He honorably earned the rank of Colonel to which he was advanced.

When General Howard was appointed Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, he requested the assignment of Col. Osborn as Assistant Commissioner for the State of Alabama. A serious and painful accident, however, prevented his acceptance of the commissionership for Alabama for several weeks, and his assignment was changed to the State of Florida. During his administration of this office he was heartily supported by the commanding officers of the District, Gen. John Newton, and Gen. J. G. Foster, who co-operated with him so far as their orders from the President would permit.

The colored people of the State were assisted in every way possible in their contracts, and protected in all their interests. The landholders were induced to co-operate in the administration of the affairs of the Bureau, and in protecting the freed people in all the rights of citizenship. During the spring and summer of 1866 the authority

of this department of the Government was so limited by President Johnson, that little was left to the Assistant Commissioners besides the mere official position, nearly all their powers having been taken away from them. For this reason Col. Osborn requested to be mustered out of service, which was done in August, 1866.

After leaving the army Mr. Osborn commenced the practice of law in the city of Tallahassee. In the following spring he was appointed Register in the Court of Bankruptcy. After the passage of the Reconstruction act in the spring of 1867 he at once took an active and leading part in the organization of the Republican party. He was elected chairman of the first Republican State Convention held in the State of Florida. His efforts were exerted to bring together, into a compact party organization, the Southern Unionists, the colored men, and recent immigrants from the North. In this he was so entirely successful that, in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but one Democrat was chosen. The constitution adopted by the Convention was drawn by Mr. Osborn, and was presented very nearly in the precise form and language in which it now appears.

At the nominating convention for State officers, he was urgently solicited to become a candidate for governor, but declined. Under his general direction the party was kept united and harmonious until the election of State officers, and the ratification of the constitution. Although most strenuous exertions were made to prevent the ratification of the constitution and the success of the Republican candidates, the election was carried by about seven thousand majority. The result of the election being decisive, the State at once became peaceful, and an evident desire was manifested on the part of all to acquiesce in the new constitution.

At the first session of the legislature under the new constitution, Mr. Osborn was elected to the United States Senate by a vote of fifty-three, against eighteen for Hon. William Marvin. Since the admission of Senator Osborn, he has acted and voted with the Republican party on all general questions, and has been an active supporter of the administration of President Grant.

Engd by G.E. Perine, N. York

Frederick A. Sawyer

HON. FREDERICK A. SAWYER.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Ludwik A. Sanyu

# FREDERICK A. SAWYER.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER was born in Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 12, 1822. He attended the public schools of Bolton and the neighboring towns, and subsequently entered Harvard University, where he was graduated among the high scholars of his class in 1844. Devoting himself to the work of education he was successively employed as a teacher in Gardiner and Wiscasset, Maine; Nashua, New Hampshire, and Lowell, South Reading, and Boston, Massachusetts. In 1854 he married a daughter of the late Ira Gay, Esq., of Nashau, New Hampshire.

In 1859 he accepted an invitation to become principal of the State Normal School for girls in Charleston, South Carolina, which position he held until September, 1864, when, after long and persistent efforts on the part of his friends on the Board of Commissioners of the Normal School he obtained for himself and family a passport through the lines of the Confederate Army.

As a teacher, the life of Mr. Sawyer for twenty years was an unbroken success. He possessed in a peculiar degree those qualifications which endeared him to his pupils; gentleness, patience, suavity and the ability to communicate knowledge with perspicuity and impressiveness. The associations incident to the school-room extended to the family circle, and thence to the community, until there were few men whose personal character and intellectual acquirements commanded more general respect. During the war, when the presence of Northern men was universally looked upon with disfavor, and Mr. Sawyer was known to be loyal to the government of the

Union, the most ultra of his political opponents conceded to him the credit of being a gentleman too courageous to surrender and too honest to conceal his convictions. Up to the hour of his departure for the North his consistency of principle and his integrity of purpose created that confidence in him which afterwards took more definite shape when he entered the arena of public life. During the years 1864 and '65, Mr. Sawyer made many patriotic speeches in the North, and when hostilities ceased he returned to Charleston as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina, the first civil appointment made in the State after the war. It was a just reward for his devotion to the cause of the Union, and its bestowal gave entire satisfaction to the people.

Subsequently he was elected a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State, but, owing to the exacting nature of the duties of his official position, he was unable to participate in the proceedings of that body. At the first session of the General Assembly elected under the new constitution, Mr. Sawyer was pressed to represent the State in the United States Senate. The secret of his personal popularity was the opinion which prevailed in all portions of the State that he was a gentleman of unswerving integrity and talent, and was possessed of broad, statesmanlike views to make him a fit representative of the interests of the State, at a time when prudence and magnanimity were the necessary requisites to ensure the restoration of a broken Union. It is not surprising therefore, that Democrats, as well as Republicans, gave him their support, and secured his election. A few days thereafter, on the 22d of July, 1868, he took his seat in the Senate chamber. During the Fortieth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and the Committee on Pensions. In the Forty-first Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, the Committee on Education and Labor, and the Committee on Appropriations.

In person, Mr. Sawyer is about six feet in height, is compactly built, and has an organization indicative of well balanced muscular

and intellectual power. In manners he is easy and graceful. He possesses a keen insight of character, measures men at a glance, and estimates them for what they are worth without reference to their surroundings, and easily wins the good will of those whose friendship he desires. In social life few men are more agreeable. He is genial, witty, and even brilliant in conversation, and in general society is clever and impressive.

In the Senate Mr. Sawyer soon took rank among its best debaters. When he speaks, which is but seldom, his efforts are characterized by brevity and compactness. He is practical rather then eloquent, and though he indulges in no forensic display, he is strong, earnest, and effective. Self-poised, armed with facts, seeking by reason and logic to convince the understanding, and possessing keen critical acumen, he is always formidable either as a champion or an antagonist. Mr. Sawyer is an admirable type of that class of Americans, who, by reason of their integrity, talents, and industry, have been elevated to the most exalted positions in the councils of the nation.

## THOMAS J. ROBERTSON.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, August 3, 1823. His father, John Robertson, was a wealthy planter who is still living, honored in having served the country as a volunteer in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch pursued his preparatory studies at Mount Zion Academy in his native district, and graduated at South Carolina College, Columbia, in December, 1843. He entered upon the study of medicine, but soon found that this was not congenial to his tastes and inclinations, which from the associations of his early life were drawn towards agricultural pursuits. He engaged in planting, at the same time giving attention to railroad enterprises—the most efficient aids for the development of the agricultural interests of the country.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he did not join the multitude of Southern people who took arms against the United States, but stood forth a remarkable exception among men of his class in loyalty to the Union. He remained during the entire war an outspoken Union man, and never in any way compromised his position as a loyal citizen of the United States. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention which met under the Reconstruction Acts. At the first meeting of the General Assembly, under the new Constitution, he was elected a Senator from South Carolina in the Congress of the United States by a vote almost unanimous, and took his seat July 22, 1868. He was placed on the Committees on Manufactures and Claims, and was made chairman of the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities. His term of office expires March 3, 1871.

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# BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. Five months afterwards, his father, a sea-captain, died at one of the West India Islands. Thus he grew up a fatherless boy, and in early childhood was slender and sickly. Yet he early evinced a fondness for reading, and eagerly availed himself of whatever books came within his reach. His memory from childhood was extraordinary, and he was fond of pleasing his mother by committing and reciting to her long passages—once, indeed, the entire Gospel of Matthew. This extraordinary gift of memory he is said to retain in full force to the present day.

At ten years of age his mother removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, that she might find better privileges for schooling her children. Benjamin improved well his opportunity; graduating duly into the High School, and thence into Exeter Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. After some deliberation it was decided to send him to Waterville College, Maine. He was at this time sixteen years of age, and is represented as being a youth of small stature, infirm health, and fair complexion, while as to his mental qualities he was "of keen view—fiery, inquisitive, fearless," with ardent curiosity to know, and a perfect memory to retain. In college he excelled in those departments of the course in which he took a more especial interest, as for example the several branches of natural science, giving only ordinary attention to the rest. Meantime he read extensively, devouring books by the multitude.

At graduating he was but a weak, attenuated young man, weighing short of a hundred pounds. At the same time he was entirely dependent upon himself, and obliged to carve out his own fortune. To improve his health he accompanied an uncle on a fishing excur-

sion to the coasts of Labrador, when, after a few weeks, he returned strong and well.

He now commenced vigorously his life-work. Entering a law office at Lowell he pursued the study of the law with all his might, teaching school a portion of the time to aid in defraying his expenses; and such was his diligence at this period that he was accustomed to work eighteen out of the twenty-four hours. Meanwhile he indulged in no recreation save military exercises, for which he betrayed an early predilection, and served in the State militia in every grade, from that of the private up to brigadier-general.

Mr. Butler was admitted to the bar in 1840, at twenty-two years of age. As a lawyer "he won his way rapidly to a lucrative practice, and with sufficient rapidity to an important leading and conspicuous position." As an opponent, he was bold, diligent, vehement, and inexhaustible. It was his well-settled theory, that his business was simply and solely to serve the interests of his client. "In some important particulars," says his biographer, "General Butler surpassed all his contemporaries at the New England bar. His memory was such that he could retain the whole of the very longest trial without taking a note. His power of labor seemed unlimited. In fertility of expedient, and in the lightning quickness of his devices to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, his equal has seldom lived." "A verdict of guilty," says another, "is nothing to him; it is only the beginning of the case. He has fifty exceptions; a hundred motions in arrest of judgment; and, after that, the *habeas corpus* and personal replevin." Hence, his professional success was extraordinary; and, when he left his practice to go to the war, he is said to have had a larger business than any other lawyer in the State. After ten years of practice at Lowell he opened an office in Boston also, and went thither and back punctually every day; and so lucrative had his business become at the beginning of the war, that it was worth, at a moderate estimate, $18,000 annually.

Yet General Butler was among the first, if not the very first of Northern men, to discern the coming of war, and to sound the note of preparation to meet it, and to leave behind his business, large and

profitable as it was, and fly to the rescue. From the beginning of his career he had been one of the most determined and earnest of Democrats. He had been a leader of his party in Massachusetts, although a leader of a "forlorn hope." Yet when the great crisis came on he seemed at once to rise above party and party politics, and to think of nothing but crushing the rebellion, and crushing it, too, with speedy and heavy blows. Ascertaining, on a visit to Washington, the designs of the Southern leaders, he warned them that those designs would lead to war; that the North would resist them to the death; and notified them that he himself would be among the first to draw the sword against the attempt to break up the Union. Returning home, he immediately conferred with Governor Andrew, assuring him that war was imminent, and that no time should be lost in the great matter of preparation, and that the militia of Massachusetts should be ready to move at a day's notice. The Governor acquiesced, and through the winter months, daily, except Sundays, military drilling was the order of the day, and other necessary preparations of war were diligently prosecuted. Thus when, in the succeeding spring, the first and fatal blow fell, Massachusetts was ready, and at the call of the Government several full regiments were in a few hours on their way to Washington, under the command of General Butler. Then in quick succession we hear of the murderous attack on one of the regiments as it passed through Baltimore, of the landing of the 8th Massachusetts at Annapolis, of the march thence to Washington, of the quiet occupation by General Butler of the city of Baltimore and the consequent distress of poor old General Scott, of the approval of President Lincoln of Butler's promotion to the major-generalship, and of his assuming command of Fortress Monroe. During his brief command at this important post he exerted himself strenuously to bring order out of confusion. He extended his lines several miles inland, and was eager for a strong demonstration upon Virginia from this point as a base of operations, but his views failed of acquiescence by the Government. It was while in this command that General Butler originated the shrewd device of pronouncing as *contrabands* the slaves that escaped into his lines from

the neighboring country. The epithet was at once seen to be appropriate as it was skillful, as by the enemy the blacks were esteemed as property; and as such property was used for aiding the rebellion, General Butler rationally concluded that it might be more properly employed in helping to crush it. Hence, this new species of contraband property, instead of being returned to its alleged owners, was retained and set to work for the Government.

On his recall from the command of Fortress Monroe, General Butler requested and obtained leave to recruit six regiments in the several New England States. With these new forces he was commissioned, in conjunction with the naval squadron under command of Captain Farragut, to capture the city of New Orleans. The combined military and naval forces were at the mouths of the Mississippi in April of 1862. Between them and New Orleans was 105 miles; and 30 miles up the river, one on each bank, and nearly opposite each other, were the two impregnable forts, Jackson and St. Philip, together with a huge chain cable, supported by anchored hulks, stretched sheer across the river. Added to these obstructions was, just above the fort, a fleet of armed steam vessels, ready to aid in disputing every inch of the terrible passage. After several days of severe bombarding, however, with but small impression upon either fort, having succeeded in sundering the cable, the fleet, under cover of night, yet with a raking fire from the forts and an engagement with the rebel squadron, passed the terrible batteries with comparatively small loss, and proceeded triumphantly up to the city. The transport steamers, still at the river mouths, were then put in motion, and by a back passage General Butler landed the troops in the rear of the two forts, which with but little further resistance were surrendered, and their garrisons paroled. Then presently the General, having manned the forts with loyal troops, followed the fleet to the city, of which he took immediate possession, the rebel troops stationed there having retired precipitately.

In New Orleans, General Butler was the right man in the right place. His government may not have been faultless; yet, if bringing order out of confusion, if providing for forty thousand starving

poor, if the averting of pestilence by cleaning the filthy streets and squares and canals of the city, if giving the loyal citizens freedom of election, such as they never had before, and causing justice to be impartially administered, if restoring to freedom slaves subjected to the most horrible oppression, if imparting salutary lessons on morals and manners to traitorous officials and ministers, and rebellious and impudent women—if these and a hundred other kindred measures were commendable and good, then was General Butler's career at New Orleans praiseworthy and eminently beneficial. Nor is it any mean confirmation of such statement that on being recalled by the Government, no word or hint was ever given him why such recall was ordered.

During a few months which followed, General Butler, though without a command, was not idle, but ably supported the Government by public speeches in various places. His executive ability was soon called into requisition in the military command of New York, which was lately the scene of the terrible "draft riots."

In the spring of 1864 he was assigned to the command of the Army of the James. He was expected to pave the way for the capture of Petersburg and Richmond by the capture of the intermediate position of Bermuda Hundred, which he speedily accomplished. In the assault on Petersburg General Butler and General Kautz gallantry carried out their parts of the plan, but the enterprise was unsuccessful, from the fact that General Gilmore failed to co-operate with the force at his command. We find General Butler patiently and laboriously striving to effect the fall of Richmond, whether by hard work at Dutch Gap or successful fighting at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains. We next see him commanding the land forces to co-operate with a naval squadron under Admiral Porter in an expedition against Wilmington. Arriving before Fort Fisher December 24, the squadron opened a terrific fire. The day following the land forces were disembarked, and a joint assault was ordered by sea and land. Upon moving forward to the attack, however, General Weitzel, who accompanied the column, came to the conclusion, from a careful reconnoisance of the fort, that "it would be butchery to order an as-

sault." General Butler, having formed the same opinion from other information, re-embarked his troops and sailed for Hampton Roads. Upon his return to the James River he was relieved from the command of the Army of the James, and ordered to report to Lowell, Massachusetts, his residence.

Returning to civil life, General Butler was triumphantly elected Representative from Massachusetts to the Fortieth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. In the House of Representatives he has distinguished himself for activity and industry, and for skill and readiness in debate. He was prominent as a Radical, and assumed a leading position against the views and policy of President Johnson. In the impeachment of that functionary he was designated as one of the managers for the people, and performed his part in that grave transaction with signal ability.

In conclusion, while we do not contemplate General Butler as among the most faultless and prudent of men, we cannot at the same time refrain from assigning him an elevated rank among the heroic and distinguished spirits of his generation. He is emphatically a "man of mark," a man whose perceptions are keen and quick to an extraordinary degree, faithful and ready in expedients, sprightly and active beyond most men—of strong and determined purpose—ambitious, but true as steel in his patriotism—a man to have enemies, but friends also equally numerous and equally strong—a man like few others, yet just such a one as is needed under peculiar and extraordinary circumstances—a man bold, fearless, prompt, ingenious, talented, able, persistent, and efficient.

Eng'd by Geo. Perine

John A Griswold

HON. JOHN A GRISWOLD.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

# JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD was born at Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1822. His grandfathers fought in the war for Independence, and one of them was confined in the "Jersey Prison Ship." The subject of this sketch is described as in youth kind and generous, despising falsehood and deceit, developing strength of body by much out-of-door activity, and at the same time cultivating his mind by diligent attention to study.

His tastes tending to commercial pursuits, when seventeen years of age he went to Troy, and entered the iron and hardware house of Hart, Lesley & Warren. At the expiration of a year he accepted the position of book-keeper in the cotton manufacturing and commission house of C. H. & I. J. Merritt. During this period of his life, he lived in the family of his uncle, Major-General Wool, thus enjoying the influence of a refined and cultivated society in developing his social, moral, and intellectual character.

In a few years, Mr. Griswold embarked in business for himself, in a wholesale and retail drug establishment. He subsequently became interested in the manufacture of iron, as a partner in the Rensselaer Iron Company. He soon reached a leading position among the business men of the country as a manufacturer of iron. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Griswold and others engaged in similar pursuits, the city of Troy has gradually grown to be one of the most important iron centers of the United States. The introduction into the United States by Mr. Griswold and his associates of the process of iron manufacture known as the Bessemer steel process, promises within a few years to substitute the steel rail for the iron rail on the railroads of this country.

Although immersed in business, Mr. Griswold deemed it his duty as a citizen to give attention to public affairs. In 1855, he was elected Mayor of the city of Troy. During his term of office, he gave careful attention to the affairs of the city, and as the presiding officer in the common council, gave acknowledged satisfaction by his urbanity and impartial administration of parliamentary laws.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Griswold at once arrayed himself among the supporters of the Government. On the 15th of April, 1861, the day after the arrival of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, he presided at a mass meeting held in Troy for the purpose of raising men to protect the United States against rebels, and means to support the families of those who should enter the service. On this occasion, at the organization of the meeting, he in a few words disclaimed any partisan action in his own conduct, deplored the distracted state of the country, declared that any man who should be influenced by political considerations in such a crisis, ought to receive universal public execration, and expressed the hope that the citizens would respond with alacrity to the call of the President for men. The Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers was the result of the efforts which followed this and similar meetings. Mr. Griswold also aided in raising the 30th, 125th, and 169th regiments of New York Volunteers, as well as the Black-Horse Cavalry and the 21st New York, or "Griswold Light Cavalry."

In August, 1861, Congress made an appropriation for the construction of iron-clad steamships, or floating steam batteries. A few weeks later, C. S. Bushnell of New Haven, John F. Winslow of Troy, and Mr. Griswold, were at Washington engaged in closing a contract with the Government for clothing a wooden vessel with iron. This business having been concluded, these gentlemen called the attention of the Naval Board to a model of an iron-clad vessel made by John Ericsson, which they had brought with them, and suggested the propriety of building a vessel after his plans. These gentlemen subsequently had interviews with President Lincoln, who manifested great interest in the ideas presented. Taking up the model, he exam-

ined it closely and critically, commented in his shrewd and homely way upon the principles involved in the construction of a vessel on such a model, spoke favorably of the design, and proposed that they should meet him, with the model, at the Navy Department. This meeting, suggested by Mr. Lincoln himself, was held, he being present.

In their report, which was made soon after this meeting, the Naval Board, Commodores Joseph Smith and H. Paulding, and Captain C. H. Davis, recommended that an experiment be made with one battery of the description presented by Captain Ericsson, with a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed. The contract as made, stipulated for the completion of the battery within one hundred days from the signing of the contract, which was on October 5, 1861; and the extraordinary provision was introduced, that the test of the battery, upon which its acceptance by the United States Government depended, should be its withstanding the fire of the enemy's batteries at the shortest ranges, the United States agreeing to fit out the vessel with men and guns.

The contract price for building the battery was $275,000. The work was begun in October, 1861, at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, Long Island, by Mr. J. F. Rowland, under the direct supervision of Captain Ericsson. The plating of the vessel, and portions of her machinery and other iron work, were manufactured at the Rensselaer Iron Works and the Albany Iron Works. On January 30, 1862, which was the one hundred and first working day from the time the contract was entered into, the *Monitor* was launched at Greenpoint, and was delivered to the Government March 5, 1862.

Her subsequent history is well known. Formidable in appearance, and invulnerable in structure, she appeared at Fortress Monroe at ten o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 8, 1862. On the following day, in conflict with the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, she not only compelled her antagonist to retire in a disabled condition, but saved Fortress Monroe from capture,

preserved millions of shipping and public property, and thousands of lives, put an end to all the plans and expectations of the rebel authorities based upon their experimental vessel, and gave us prestige abroad, the worth of which to us as a nation was inestimable. Speaking of the views that obtained concerning this vessel before and after that celebrated sea-fight of March 9, 1862, one writer has well said, "Never was a greater hope placed upon apparently more insignificant means, but never was a great hope more triumphantly fulfilled." The thanks of Congress were officially returned to Captain Ericsson, the designer of the *Monitor;* and President Lincoln and his Cabinet personally awarded to the contractors the position of public benefactors.

In the following October, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Democratic party of the Fifteenth Congressional District, as a candidate for Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. His nomination was received with great cordiality. Although nominally a Democrat, his course for months past had shown that he could not allow party attachments or considerations to rise superior to his patriotism. Ever liberal and magnanimous in his political actions and views, he had signally displayed these noble characteristics in his efforts to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion.

In the election that followed, and in a district strongly Republican, he was chosen as Representative in Congress by a majority of 1,287 votes, while in the same district the Republican State ticket received a majority of 817 votes.

Mr. Griswold's course in the Congress to which he was then elected, was such as to distinguish him as a firm and decided friend of the Government. He refused to affiliate with those members of the Democratic party who were doing their utmost to embarrass the Government, and obstruct the war. As questions of administrative policy, and those of a still more important character—involving the very life of the Republic—arose, he voted promptly and unhesitatingly to provide the nation with everything necessary for its welfare, and his guiding principle was that "the Republic should receive no harm." He

favored all measures having for their end a more vigorous prosecution of the war; and on all questions of furnishing supplies, on all matters of financial policy, and upon every declaration of the duty of crushing the rebellion and preserving the Government, he constantly and uniformly gave his vote with the Union men in Congress.

As a member of the Naval Committee, he labored indefatigably and effectively to strengthen and promote the efficiency of the navy. Acting ever from principle, the agency of former party friendships was exerted in vain to impose upon him a course of conduct that involved the spirit of disloyalty. Unflinching patriotism, such as was his, stood unshaken by the dictation of caucus, or the persuasion of earlier political ties. With such a record he returned home at the close of the session of 1864. As one man, the Union men of his district resolved to return him to the seat in Congress which he had filled with such distinguished honor. On the 14th of September, 1864, a Union nominating convention for the Fifteenth Congressional District met at Salem, in Washington County, and, without a ballot, selected him by acclamation as their candidate for Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress. On this occasion the Hon. A. D. Wait, a member of the convention, said of Mr. Griswold: "He has a record that the best man in the land may be proud of. He has passed through the furnace of party influence seven times heated, and escaped without so much as a smell of fire upon his garments."

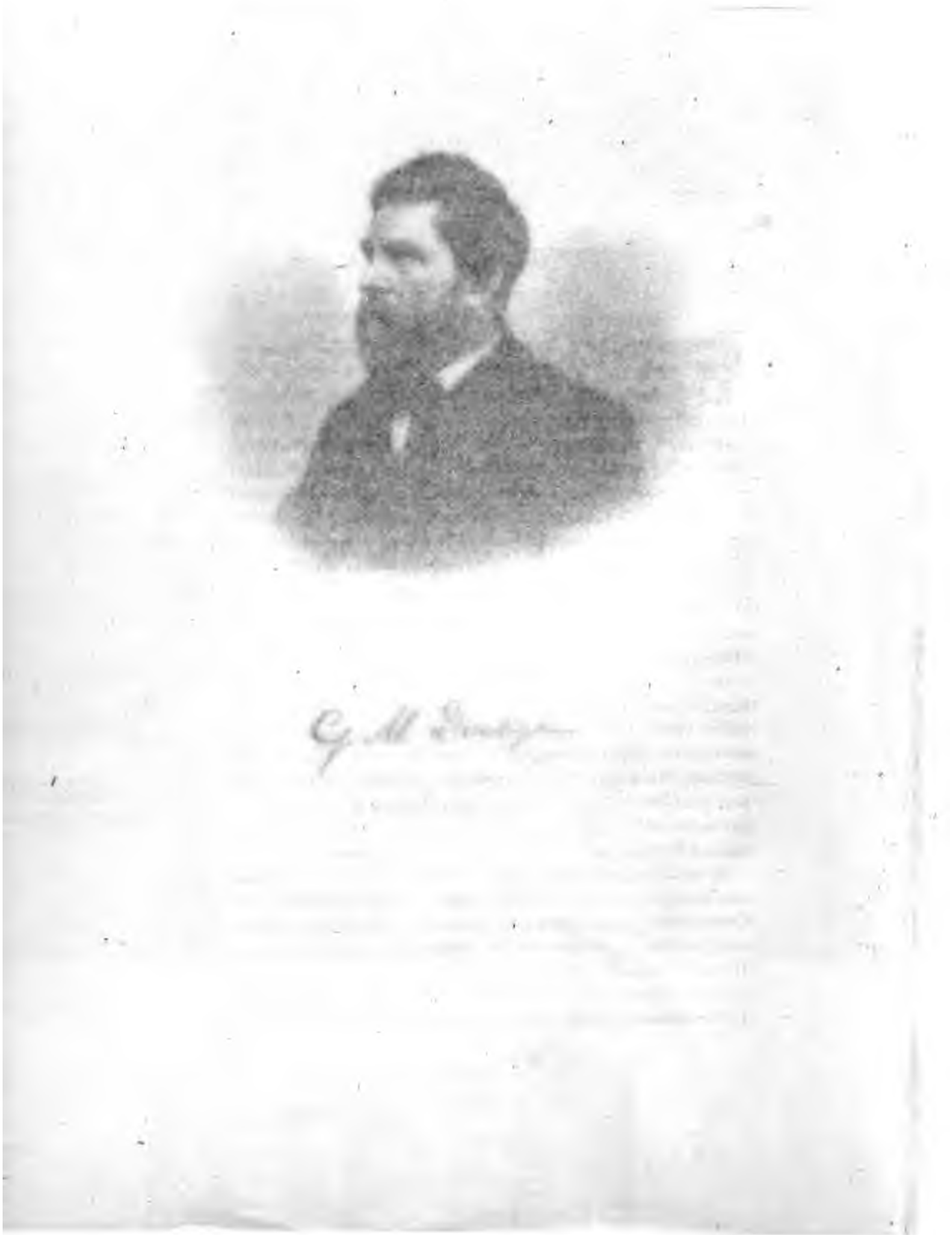
Against the most determined efforts of the Democratic party Mr. Griswold was again elected to Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1865. During his second term in Congress, his course was distinguished by the same devotion to the principles of patriotism and liberty that marked his conduct there during his first two years. With men of vacillating natures, disloyal views, vindictive dispositions, or of characters in which ambition and discontent were the main ingredients, he had no sympathy. The object at which he aimed was to put down the rebellion by force of arms; and the means by which he sought to effect this end, were the support of the Government to which this labor was especially intrusted. All his sympathies and opinions

were in unison with the grand design of preserving the Republic, and all his energies were bent toward the fulfillment of that work. In common with the noble army of patriots in Congress which posterity will delight to honor, his later, like his earlier votes, were in consonance with the Union sentiments of the North.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Congressional District indicated their approval of this patriotic course, by nominating Mr. Griswold for re-election to the Fortieth Congress. At the election which followed, he received a majority of 5,316 votes, the largest ever given to any Representative from his district. On returning to Washington for the third term, he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, in which position he labored with zeal and industry, bringing to the discharge of his duties the results of his previous legislative experience, an extensive knowledge of the manufacturing interests of the country, a comprehension of the differences existing between the labor of the United States and the labor of Great Britain, and sagacity in reaching ends beneficial to the nation by the most acceptable means.

In July, 1868, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor of New York. During the laborious and exciting canvass that ensued, Mr. Griswold steadily grew in favor with the people. Neither he nor his friends had sanguine hopes of overcoming the majority of 48,000 by which the Democrats had carried the State in 1867. Official returns of the election gave Mr. Hoffman a majority of 27,946. Subsequent investigations made by a Congressional Committee disclosed the fact, that more than 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast for the Democratic candidates in the city of New York.

G M Dodge



# GRENVILLE. M. DODGE.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831, and was educated at the Military University, Norwich, Vermont. He emigrated to the west in 1851, and was employed as a civil engineer on various Illinois railroads until 1853, when he was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, and made the preliminary surveys of that road across the State of Iowa. In the fall of 1854 he located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile and banking operations. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly tendered his services to the Governor of Iowa, and was sent to Washington to make arrangements for securing arms and equipments for the troops of that State. Having succeeded in his mission, he returned home and raised the 4th regiment of Iowa Infantry and the 2d Iowa (Dodge's) Battery, and was commissioned Colonel of the former.

In the month of July, 1861, with such force as he had then in hand, he marched into North-west Missouri to drive out the rebel leader, Poindexter, who with a large force of rebels was threatening the southern border of Iowa, and the destruction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Having accomplished the object of this expedition he marched back to Council Bluffs, where he completed the organization of his regiment and battery, and reported with them to General Fremont, at St. Louis, in the month of August.

He was soon after ordered to Rolla, Missouri, and commanded that post until the "Army of the South-west" was organized under Gen. Curtis, when he was assigned to command the 4th Division of that army, and led its advance in the capture of Springfield, Missouri. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had three horses killed under him, and was dangerously wounded. For his gallant conduct in this battle he was made a Brigadier-Gen-

eral, and as soon as he recovered from his wounds was assigned to command the district of Columbus, Kentucky. He defeated General Villipigue on the Hatchie river, captured General Faulkner and his command near Island Number Ten, and attacked Van Dorn's column at Tuscumbia, Tennessee, capturing many prisoners. In the spring of 1863 he brilliantly opened the campaign with the defeat of the forces of Forrest, Roddy and Ferguson in several severe engagements. In July he was assigned to command the left wing of the 16th Army Corps, with headquarters at Corinth, and made the famous raid on Grenada which resulted in the capture of fifty-five locomotives and one thousand cars. He rebuilt railroads, organized, armed and equipped many thousands of colored troops, and fought many battles which would require a volume to describe.

In the spring of 1864, with his command, he joined General Sherman at Chattanooga, and was given the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, in its celebrated movement at the opening of the Atlanta campaign. He defeated the rebels in many hotly contested engagements, and saw his splendid services recognized by the Government in his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

He was on the extreme left of the army in the bloody battle of July 22d in front of Atlanta (in which McPherson fell), and for a long time with his corps he bore the brunt of the battle, and, by stubborn resistance and heroic bravery, hurled back the advancing columns of an enemy confident of success and outnumbering him three to one, and, doubtless, saved the army from a serious disaster, turning a threatened defeat into a substantial victory. In front of his *eleven regiments* that held the left, he took prisoners from *forty-nine regiments* representing *two corps* of the enemy. Against this great odds he not only held his ground, drove the enemy with terrible slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners, but also detached an entire brigade to assist the 15th Corps (General Logan's) to retake and hold its works, from which the enemy had driven a portion of it.

On the 19th of August, while superintending an advance of his front line, then besieging the city of Atlanta, he fell, dangerously

wounded, by a gun shot in his head, and as soon as able to move was sent North, where he remained until he had recovered from his wound, when he reported for duty to General Sherman, but not being considered physically able to take part in the "march to the Sea," he was ordered to take command of the district of Vicksburg. While *en route* for this command he was assigned by the President to take command of the Department of Missouri, relieving General Rosecrans. When he assumed command of this difficult department, the "grave of generals," the troops were in bad condition, and the State was overrun with guerillas and rebel marauders. General Dodge went to work with great energy, and soon succeeded in bringing order to the scene of anarchy and confusion. The Departments of Kansas and Utah were soon after merged in his command, bringing additional trouble and responsibilities. The Indians of the plains had combined in hostilities, from the British Provinces to the Red River on the south.

General Dodge grasped the numberless and perplexing difficulties of his department with a master hand. Although it was mid-winter, he promptly concentrated and put in motion troops who invaded the country of the hostile Indians, chastised them and compelled them to sue for peace. The guerillas were so vigorously hunted down that those who were not killed either fled or surrendered. The rebel general Jeff. Thompson, with about 8,000 officers and men, surrendered to General Dodge in Arkansas, while about 4,000 men of Kirby Smith's army surrendered to him in Missouri. At the close of the war General Dodge turned over the department of Missouri to General Pope. He subsequently held a general command, embracing Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Western Dakota, Montana, and Utah. In June, 1866, at his urgent solicitation, he was relieved of his command and his resignation was accepted.

He immediately entered actively upon his duties as Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to which position he had been previously appointed. As early as 1853 his attention had been attracted to the Pacific Railroad enterprise. During that year he surveyed the present route west from the Missouri River, and made a report to

Messrs. Farnham and Durant. The primary object then was to fix upon the most feasible route for the Pacific road, and to accommodate the terminus of the Mississippi and Missouri road thereto, in order to make a connection.

In 1859 Mr. Lincoln visited Council Bluffs and consulted with Mr. Dodge relative to the Pacific Railroad, at which time all its important features were discussed. In 1863, pending the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, President Lincoln telegraphed to General Dodge, then commanding at Corinth, Mississippi, to repair to Washington, which he did, and in the interview then had Mr. Lincoln decided to fix the initial point of the road at the western boundary of Iowa, between the towns of Council Bluffs and Omaha, and the bill was so perfected.

In July, 1866, the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, proud of his brilliant war record, and grateful for his services, nominated General Dodge for Congress. The honor was entirely unsought and reluctantly accepted, as he was at the time at the head of his engineer corps, tracing the route of that grand thoroughfare, the Union Pacific Railroad, over the plains. Though he made no canvass whatever, being all the while away upon the plains, General Dodge was elected over a popular competitor by 4,398 majority, nearly 2,000 more than the district had ever before given.

In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Dodge never occupied the time of the House in speaking, and yet was among the most able and efficient members. As a member of the Committee on Military Affairs he rendered the country valuable service, especially in the measure for the re-organization of the Army. To his services Iowa is largely indebted for the passage of bills to reimburse the expenses incurred by the State in raising and equipping volunteers and defending its borders. He positively declined a re-nomination, and shortly after the close of the Fortieth Congress he returned to the plains to push forward the construction of the Pacific Railroad. He has just enjoyed the proud satisfaction of witnessing the completion of that grand enterprise, to which the best energies of his life have been given, to the success of which no living man has contributed more.

Engd by G. E. Perine

Geo. S. Boutwell

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# GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 28th, 1818. He learned to read at his mother's knee while she read the large family Bible. Being a farmer's son, his assistance was required at home during the greater part of the year, so that his training in the schools was limited to a few weeks of the winter. Whether in school or out, he prosecuted his studies most diligently, and when seventeen years of age he taught school in Shirley, Massachusetts.

In March, 1835, he went to Groton and commenced business as clerk in a store. In the second story of the store there was kept an old but well-selected library. This was more fortunate for young Boutwell than the discovery of a mine of gold. In the absence of customers, and in the intervals of business, he read during the day. At nine o'clock, when the store was closed, he would repair to the library and read till overcome by drowsiness, when he would arouse himself by physical exercise, or plunging his head in a pail of water at hand for that purpose. He pursued the study of Latin and French, and made proficiency in other branches, such as gave him rank in scholastic attainments equal to that attained by college graduates. At the age of eighteen he entered his name in an attorney's office for the study of law, which he pursued with diligence in the intervals of business, for many years.

At nineteen he made his first public appearance in a lecture before the Groton Lyceum. In 1840 he entered with youthful ardor into politics, advocating the election of Mr. Van Buren. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a member of the School Committee of Groton, a large town of more than usual wealth and culture. In the same year he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the Leg-

islature, but failed to be elected. He was again nominated, however, and in 1842 was elected to the Legislature, in which he served for seven years. He soon became a leading member, surpassing all in thorough mastery of the subjects discussed, and in readiness and ability as a debater. He ably and successfully advocated the question of retrenchment of expenses, enlargement of the school fund, and Harvard College reform.

During his service in the Legislature Mr. Boutwell was also Railway Commissioner, Bank Commissioner, and three times a Democratic candidate for Congress. He also delivered numerous lyceum lectures and political addresses.

In 1851 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and held the office two terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, in which he was a recognized leader. Rufus Choate was his leading opponent. Early in the session, the subject of "Town Representation" being under consideration, Mr. Choate made one of his most characteristically eloquent speeches, which completely carried away the Convention. Mr. Boutwell rose to reply, surprising many with his apparent temerity in attempting to meet the most brilliant orator of the Whigs. But all apprehension of a damaging comparison or a failure soon passed away. He enchained the attention of the Convention, and maintained his cause with signal ability. He drafted and reported the Constitution, which was submitted to the people and adopted.

The same year Mr. Boutwell became a member of the State Board of Education, in which he remained ten years. For five years he was Secretary of the Board, meanwhile preparing its Annual Reports, and publishing a "Manual of the School System and School Laws of Massachusetts," and a volume on "Educational Topics and Institutions." In 1856 his literary and scientific attainments were recognized in his election as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From 1851 to 1860 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

In 1853 Mr. Boutwell cast his last vote with the Democratic party, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, completely sunder-

ing his old political ties. He was a leader in the organization of the Republican party in Massachusetts.

In 1861, having been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Cambridge, he delivered the Commencement oration. With obvious propriety, political subjects are usually avoided on such occasions; but such was the absorbing interest in national affairs, that the officers of the college and of the society requested him to discuss freely the state of the country. In the oration which followed, he showed that Slavery was the cause of the war, and demonstrated the justice and necessity of emancipation. It was so far in advance of the times as to receive severe censure, not only from Democrats, but from many Republicans. Published entire in many journals, and circulated throughout the country, it did much to hasten the great revolution in public sentiment which was essential to the suppression of the Rebellion.

The first time that Mr. Boutwell appeared in a public capacity outside of Massachsetts, was as a member of the celebrated Peace Congress, held in 1861, which failed to arrest the rebellion of the South. He was first Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from July, 1862 to March, 1863. During his incumbency of this office he organized the vast Revenue System of the United States.

Having been elected a Representative in Congress, he took his seat as a member of the House in March, 1863. He was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee — an evidence of the high estimate in which his legal talent and attainments were held.

In the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses he was continued on this committee, and was a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Making his first appearance in the national councils when the country was in the midst of a war of unexampled magnitude, he found a wide field opened before him for the exercise of his abilities. The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and all the war measures of the Administration, received his hearty support. When the enlistment of negroes was first resolved upon, he was among the foremost to encourage the policy, making several speeches in support

of what he regarded as a movement essential to a successful prosecution of the war. After the Rebellion had been suppressed, he was one of the earliest advocates of negro suffrage.

No one was more impatient with President Johnson's defection from the principles of the party by whom he had been elected; no one was more firmly convinced that he was guilty of crimes and misdemeanors deserving impeachment. As a Manager of the Impeachment Trial before the Senate, his sincerity, honesty, eloquence and erudition attracted the attention of the entire country.

Elected for the fourth time as a Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Boutwell had just taken his seat in the Forty-first Congress when he was called by President Grant to a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury. This appointment was recognized by the country as eminently wise and proper.

The new Secretary at once addressed himself to the work of regulating the complex and much disordered machinery of his Department. He began at the very opening of his administration of the Treasury to diminish the public debt. Notwithstanding the difficulties incident to entering upon a new financial policy, during his first three months in office he reduced the national indebtedness more than twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. Boutwell is a man of great force of character, power of mind and strength of will. With indomitable perseverance and rare sagacity, he has risen to a position of commanding influence. He is an impressive speaker, with distinct articulation and earnest manner. He is a vigorous thinker, convincing by the force of logic, rather than captivating with the charms of rhetoric. Whether as State executive, national legislator or cabinet officer, he is the same honest, popular and efficient statesman.

Eng'd by G. F. Per[illegible]

H. E. Paine

HON. HALBERT E. PAINE.

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H. C. Lane

# HALBERT E. PAINE.

HALBERT E. PAINE was born in Chardon, Ohio, February 4, 1826. He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1845, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Cleveland until 1857, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the military service, and was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Receiving orders to join the Eastern Department, the regiment left the State July 15, 1861, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., and thence to Baltimore, where they were furnished with arms. Headquarters were established at the Relay House, and for several months the men were employed in guarding railroads and constructing forts. In November the regiment joined an expedition under Gen. Lockwood against the rebels on the "Eastern Shore." On the successful issue of this expedition Col. Paine led his regiment back to Baltimore, where they remained until February, 1862, when they were ordered to join Gen. Butler's New Orleans expedition. Embarking at Fortress Monroe, they made a successful voyage, and, having delayed at the mouth of the Mississippi until the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, they reached New Orleans about the 1st of May. The Fourth Wisconsin and the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiments were the first Union troops landed at New Orleans. With colors flying and band playing, they marched to the Custom House and took forcible possession.

Colonel Paine performed provost guard duty in New Orleans until May 8th, and then proceeding up the Mississippi, took possession of Baton Rouge. On the 5th of June General Williams issued an order directing commanders to turn fugitive slaves from their camps, and

keep them out. Colonel Paine refused to execute the order, and was placed under arrest. The Act of Congress of March 15th, 1862, provided that no officer should employ the troops under his command in "returning fugitives from service or labor" to their masters. The order of Gen. Williams directed that they should be turned out of camp and sent beyond the lines. Col. Paine considered this to mean practically the same thing as returning the fugitives, and disobeyed the order, declaring, in a letter to the General, that his regiment would not with his consent be employed in the violation of the law for the purpose of returning fugitives to rebels. The correspondence on the subject was read, at dress parade, before the regiment. His men unanimously sustained their Colonel, and were highly indignant on account of his arrest.

On the 17th of June the regiment again embarked and started on an expedition to Vicksburg. The order with regard to Colonel Paine was so modified that when the troops landed for action he was to assume command, and the arrest was to be renewed immediately on re-embarkation. They reached the mouth of Bayou Black, near Grand Gulf, the 23d, and having dispersed a rebel battery, they went up the Bayou to the Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad. Returning, Colonel Paine took the 4th Wisconsin, the 9th Connecticut, and a section of Artillery, and marched thirteen miles in the excessive heat to the rear of Grand Gulf where they engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing prisoners and camp.

On the 31st of July Colonel Paine, in obedience to orders, started for New Orleans to report in arrest to General Butler. A few days after, in a battle with the rebels under Breckinridge, General Williams was killed, and General Butler ordered Colonel Paine to proceed at once to Baton Rouge and take command. He was ordered to burn the city to the ground, except the State library, paintings, statuary, and charitable institutions. This course was decided on, inasmuch as the city would furnish quarters for a large rebel army if, as was expected, it should be abandoned by the Federal forces.

On reaching Baton Rouge, Colonel Paine found that the rebels had retreated, and the Federal troops, having changed their position,

were awaiting another attack. The next day Colonel Paine ordered the removal of the statue of Washington, which was sent to the Patent Office in Washington. Several days were spent in fortifying the city in expectation of an attack from General Breckenridge. On the 18th of August a considerable force approached the works, but were easily repulsed with the aid of the gunboats. Meanwhile Colonel Paine sent a messenger to General Butler with an earnest request that the order for the burning of Baton Rouge might be rescinded, as "he felt sure the rebels could not compel an evacuation, and believed that the town would be useful to our army in future military operations." While awaiting a reply, Col. Paine ordered notices printed requiring all the residents to leave the town the following day, and directed that they be posted up in the streets at daylight on the 20th, if the order to burn the town should not be revoked before that time. At this critical juncture, a little before daylight on the 20th, a message was received from Gen. Butler countermanding his order for the burning of the city.

During several months which followed, Colonel Paine was engaged in various successful operations on the lower Mississippi. In March, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the 7th of April he met a considerable rebel force, which was defeated after a spirited engagement. On the 25th he marched to Opelousas, where he met a large number of mounted rebels who fled, and could not be overtaken by infantry, whereupon the 4th Wisconsin was ordered to seize horses and transform themselves into cavalry. In two days this work was accomplished. During most of the month of May they were occupied night and day in traversing the Red-River country, in pursuit of the enemy. On the 19th the expedition started for the Mississippi, and by rapid marching reached it ten miles above Port Hudson on the 25th, having been engaged in almost daily skirmishing with Taylor's cavalry, which hovered about their rear.

General Paine having received orders from General Banks to hasten forward to Port Hudson, reached the rear of that town on the 26th of May. In the first attack upon that rebel stronghold, made on the 27th, General Paine commanded a part of the right of

the assaulting line. The 4th Wisconsin lost, in this attack, five officers and fifty-five men, killed and wounded. They pushed on until they reached the ditch surrounding the enemy's fortifications. The final and successful assault was made on the 4th of June. General Paine's division held the center, and advanced within fifteen rods of the rebel works. Having gone to the extreme front to encourage his men, General Paine fell, severely wounded, soon after daylight. A part of the division had entered the works, but the loss of their leader, and the lack of support, prevented the possibility of success. General Paine lay upon the field in the broiling sun all day. As often as he attempted to move, a furious fire opened upon him. Several soldiers, attempting to reach him with a stretcher, to bear him away, were shot and fell near him. Patrick H. Cohen, a wounded private of the 133d New York, was lying near, and denying himself water, tossed to his suffering commander a canteen cut from the body of a dead soldier, and thus saved his life. In the evening he was rescued by a party under Colonel Kimball, of the 53d Massachusetts.

General Paine was taken to New Orleans, where his leg was amputated on the 23d of June. In less than a month he started for Milwaukee, and on the 1st of September set out for Washington, to do duty as a member of a military commission. In an emergency he commanded a force for the protection of the capital against an attack by General Early. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, but resigned his commission soon after to enter upon the duties of Representative from Wisconsin to the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he had been elected. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committee on Reconstruction and as Chairman of the Committee on the Militia.

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Jno Beatty

HON. JOHN BEATTY

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# JOHN BEATTY.

JOHN BEATTY was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, December 16, 1828. Having obtained a good English education, he engaged in the business of banking at Cardington, in his native State. Meanwhile he was not neglectful of politics, and in 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. Partaking of the almost universal feeling of patriotic indignation that aroused the entire North at the fall of Fort Sumter, early in April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in a company raised in his own town. Of this company he was immediately and unanimously elected Captain, and on the 19th of the month he reported with his men for duty to the Adjutant-General of Ohio. Eight days later he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Ohio Infantry, of which his company was a part. This was originally a three months' regiment, but on the 12th of June it re-organized for three years' service, the field officers remaining the same.

On the 23rd of June the regiment was sent to Western Virginia. During the summer and fall campaign in that mountainous region, at Middle Fork, Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, and Elkwater, it manifested its own valor and the excellence of its officers.

Transferred to Kentucky in November, the regiment was assigned to the old Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General O. M. Mitchell. Soon after Lieutenant Colonel Beatty was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment. He accompanied General Mitchell in his campaign through Southern Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, and Northern Alabama. In the battle of Bridgeport, and in the operations about Decatur, Colonel Beatty took a conspicuous and efficient part. Having been appointed Provost Marshal of

Huntsville, he performed the duties of that office with fidelity and tact.

Returning to Louisville with General Buell, in September, 1862, he joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky. On the 8th of October he fought at the head of his regiment in the battle of Perrysville. Holding the extreme right of General Rousseau's division, his regiment was assailed in both front and flank by an overwhelming force; and though in an hour's time one-third of his men were killed and wounded, Colonel Beatty held his ground until relieved by Colonel Pope with the 15th Kentucky.

In December, 1862, Colonel Beatty assumed command of the old Seventeenth Brigade, which had been commanded previously by such men as Lytle and Dumont. In the Battle of Stone River, on Wednesday, the 31st of December, this brigade, forming part of Rousseau's division, assisted in checking the assault of Hardee. Colonel Beatty had two horses shot under him, but he came out uninjured.

On Saturday night, January 3, 1863, he was ordered to attack the enemy's works lying near the Murfreesboro turnpike. Placing himself at the head of his brigade, he charged over the rebel works, and carried them at the point of the bayonet.

On the 12th of March, 1863, he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, to rank from the 29th of November, 1862. Assigned to the First Brigade of Negley's Division, he participated in the Tullahoma campaign. After the rebels had been driven out of that stronghold, he led the column which pursued them, skirmishing successfully with their rear guard until he gained the lofty plateau of the Cumberland.

In the Chattanooga campaign Gen. Beatty had the honor of being the first to lead his command to the summit of Lookout Mountain. The rebels, after a feeble resistance at Johnson's Crook, retired rapidly before him. In the masterly retreat from Dug Gap, which elicited warm commendation from both General Rosecrans and General Thomas, General Beatty was assigned by General Negley to the responsible and difficult duty of protecting and bringing away a large

wagon-train in the face of an immense force of Rebels. Not a single wagon fell into the enemy's hands.

In the battle of Chickamauga, General Beatty commenced the fighting, both on the 19th and 20th of September; the first day upon the extreme right, and the second upon the extreme left of the line. Assailed early on the morning of the 19th, he had scarcely repulsed the enemy after a fight of three hours' duration, and held his ground, when he was ordered to the centre of the line late in the afternoon. On Sunday morning he reported to General Thomas with his command, and was placed on the extreme left, along the Lafayette road, with orders to hold it at all hazards. Hour after hour, with his comparatively feeble force, he maintained his position against the masses of the foe which surged around him. He was reinforced at last by Colonel T. R. Stanley with his brigade, and, in conjunction, they charged and drove the Rebels half a mile, capturing a large part of General Adams's Louisiana brigade, with its leader at its head. Later in the day, General Beatty was among the heroes who held the last position against the combined efforts of the Rebel army. Again, on the 21st, while in position near Rossville, a heavy reconnoitering column attacked his brigade, but it was driven back with considerable loss.

In the re-organization of the army, General Beatty was assigned to the Second Brigade of Davis's division, and during the operations which resulted in the expulsion of the Rebels from Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, his command held the left of the line. Though not actively engaged at that time, he joined with great vigor in pursuit of the retreating foe. On the 20th of November, General Beatty, in conjunction with Colonel Daniel McCook, overtook the Rebel General Maury at Graysville, and after a short conflict entirely defeated him.

On the 1st of December General Davis's division commenced its march toward Knoxville, for the relief of General Burnside, not returning to its camp at Chattanooga until the 18th of the same month. General Beatty participated in this march, sharing fully the fatigues and hardships of the humblest soldier in the command.

On the 13th of January, 1864, he resigned his commission, and returned to the pursuits of a civilian.

Hon. C. S. Hamilton, member of the Fortieth Congress from the Eighth Ohio District, having been killed by an insane son near the commencement of his term, General Beatty was elected to fill the vacancy. This election, being the first held after the defection of President Johnson from the Republican party, was regarded with much interest by the entire country. The election of General Beatty in a doubtful district, over his Democratic competitor, was the first triumph of Congress over President Johnson before the people.

General Beatty took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the elevation of General Grant to the Presidency, and was himself at the same time re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

Luke P. Poland

# LUKE P. POLAND.

LUKE P. POLAND was born in Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815. He attended such district schools as the region afforded during his early boyhood. When twelve years old he went for about two years as errand-boy, hostler, and clerk, to live with an excellent man who kept a store in the village. There he learned to write a good hand, to keep accounts, to cast interest, and acquired some knowledge of the common modes of business. Then for four years he lived at home, helping his father carry on a small farm, run a saw-mill on the village brook, and do service in his trade as a house-carpenter. When seventeen years old he went to an academy for a term of five months, and this "finished" him in the schools. He manifested an unusual fondness for reading, and devoured with eagerness the few books which that remote and rustic neighborhood contained. When fifteen years of age he told his father he thought he could do better for himself than to be a carpenter. His father being unable to do more for him, told him he was free to go forth and take his chances for making headway in the world. So, with his spare shirt and stockings tied up in a handkerchief, he went to the neighboring village of Morristown, and taught a district school during the winter, and in the spring he began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and continued in practice until 1848, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. For several years he had come to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the Circuit consisting of Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Counties, and in these counties he was probably engaged in the trial of more causes than any other single lawyer during the same period. Judge Charles Davis had for two years held the office to which Judge Poland was elected in 1848. In Vermont the

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected annually by the joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives. Judge Davis had always been a Whig, and Judge Poland a Democrat.

That he was elected over such a competitor as Judge Davis, by a legislature composed in large majority of Whigs, at so early an age, is of itself ample proof of the public estimate of his ability as a lawyer and character as a citizen. That he received eighteen successive elections, all but the first by *viva voce* vote, is decisive proof that he adequately sustained himself in that high position.

The mental qualities and the traits of character, the exercise and development of which had raised their possessor so rapidly to his high standing as a lawyer, marked and distinguished him as a Judge. With a mind of great native strength, quick in its perceptions, rapid in its operations, given to reasoning by a practical, direct, and forcible logic, he easily and with a kind of spontaneous gracefulness addressed himself to judicial duties in a manner which showed that in making him Judge the State had put "the right man in the right place." None have held that position in Vermont who more effectively, uprightly, and acceptably have ministered in the dispensing of justice according to the principles and forms of law. With a self-possessed placidity and deliberateness of manner that never failed him, with a fortitude and firmness that were strangers to fear or wavering, he was at the same time courteous, complaisant, and kind, so that while the most service-hardened, confident, and captious members of the bar yielded in differential subordination to the power above them, the most inexperienced and diffident were inspired with courage and confidence in their efforts to do professional service in the courts over which Judge Poland presided.

Hon. James Barrett, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and for many years one of Judge Poland's associates at the bar, says in a communication to the author: "In thirty years' conversancy with the bench and bar of Vermont, it has not been my fortune to know any other instance in which the presiding Judge in his *nisi prius* Circuit has been so uniformly and by the spontaneous acquiescence of the bar so emphatically 'the end of the law' in

all things appertaining to the business of these courts. As Judge in the Supreme Court sitting in bank, his adaptedness to the place was equally manifest. His mastery of the principles of the law, his discriminating apprehension of the principles involved in the specific case in hand, his facility in developing by logical processes and practical illustrations the proper applications and results of those principles, are very strikingly evinced in the judicial opinions drawn up by him contained in the Vermont Reports. His memory of cases in which particular points have been decided, is extraordinary; and this memory is accompanied by a very full and accurate apprehension of the very points, and grounds, and reasons of the judgment. Some of the cases, in which he drew the opinion of the Court, stand forth as leading cases, and his treatment of the subjects involved ranks with the best specimens of judicial disquisition."

Since leaving the bench Judge Poland has engaged somewhat in the practice of the law, appearing in important cases in the State and United States Courts, both at home and in Washington. He has, however, devoted himself more especially to politics. At the outset of his professional career he developed a taste for politics, and soon became an influential member and a local leader of the Democratic party. He was always an anti-slavery Democrat, having become so before his party adopted the maintaining of slavery as a dogma of its faith. When the Free-Soil wing of the Democracy took open ground in 1848, he was its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. On being elected Judge he withdrew from active participation in party politics; yet throughout the whole progress of the "irrepressible conflict" he has been true and firm as the champion of free soil and free men; and from the organization of the Republican party he has been one of the most sincere and unwavering of its members.

His great ability, manifested at the bar and on the bench, the soundness of his political views, his eminently practical judgment in regard to policy and measures, his fearlessness in maintaining his convictions of the right, his faculty of making his views and the reasons for them clear and forcible, his courteous bearing and imposing per-

sonal presence rendered him eminently fit to occupy the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the lamented Collamer.

He took his seat in the Senate in December, 1865, for the remainder of Judge Collamer's term, which expired March 4, 1867. At the latter date he took his seat as a Representative from Vermont to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

While in the Senate, though for so brief a period, he made upon his fellow-Senators an abiding impression of his eminent ability and fitness for that position. He at once assumed his full share of legislative work, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee he was entrusted with the care and management of the Bankrupt Bill that had been passed by the House. The Judiciary Committee were almost equally divided in their views respecting it, and so also were the members of the Senate. Seldom has so important a measure successfully passed so perilous an ordeal. Mr. Poland's judicious management of the measure, with the favor that his personal influence secured for it, saved the bill from defeat, and secured its passage into the present Bankrupt Law of the United States.

As a member of the House he has secured the same consideration that was accorded him in the Senate. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, a position calling into use the professional ability for which as a lawyer and a judge he had long been distinguished.

In 1858 the University of Vermont testified its appreciation of Judge Poland by conferring on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1861 the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In private life Mr. Poland is very popular, his conversation sparkling with wit and genial humor. A marked trait is his fearless independence, which leads him to shun the pursuit of even worthy ends by unworthy means. Says a distinguished jurist of Vermont: "The State, so far as her interests depend upon the character of her courts, and their administration of the law, has suffered irreparable injury by the transfer of Judge Poland from the chiefship of her Judiciary to a seat in Congress."

Engd by G.E. Perine

N. P. Banks

HON NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

[illegible] Banks

# NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1819. With no other early education than that afforded by the common schools, he was placed, as soon as he could be of service, at work in a cotton factory of which his father was the overseer. He afterward learned the trade of a machinist. Joining a dramatic company which was formed among his associates, he played the prominent parts with so much success, that he had inducements offered him to adopt the profession of an actor. But preferring another stage, he lectured before political meetings, lyceums, and temperance societies, and afterward became editor of a newspaper in his native place. He was in request as a speaker in the political meetings of the Democratic party, and for his services received an office under Polk's administration in the Boston Custom House. In 1849 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and in 1851 he was chosen Speaker.

In the summer of 1853 he was President of the Convention called to revise the Constitution of the State, and in the same year he took his seat as a Representative in the Thirty-third Congress from Massachusetts. He signified his withdrawal from the Democratic party by voting against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which was the absorbing political topic of the time. In 1854 he was re-elected to Congress, and was selected by the Republicans as their candidate for Speaker of the House. He was elected after a contest of two months, and more than one hundred ballots. He performed the difficult duties of the Speakership with unequalled ability, and no one of his decisions was ever overruled by the House. He continued a Representative in Congress until 1857, when he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, to which office he was twice re-elected.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered the military service of the country. He was commissioned a Major-General, May 30, 1861, and was soon after assigned to command the Department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Baltimore. The spirit of rebellion possessed the people and the municipal government of that city, requiring for its successful treatment great executive ability and vigorous policy. The measures adopted by General Banks were such as the emergency demanded. The Government re-asserted its authority, and rebellion in Maryland was repressed by the promptitude and decision of General Banks in arresting George P. Kane, Marshal of the Baltimore Police, and suspending the powers of the Police Commissioners.

Soon after the disaster of Bull Run General Banks was ordered to relieve General Patterson. He was subsequently assigned to command the Fifth Army Corps which defeated Stonewall Jackson in the battle of Winchester, and broke the "quiet" which long had a depressing effect on the country.

The spring of 1862 found General Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah with a force of about eighteen thousand men, ready to move upon Staunton and capture that important military position. He was already within twenty-eight miles of that place, and saw the prize within his grasp, when an order was issued from the War Department, directing him to send Shields' Division of 12,000 men to reinforce McDowell. Banks obeyed the order, though it was the death-blow of his hopes, and placed him at the mercy of Stonewall Jackson, who, flushed with a recent success, was ready to fall upon him with an overwhelming force. Resolved not to surrender his little army, he began his masterly retreat by way of Winchester to the Potomac. A series of battles was fought, by which the enemy was held in check until Banks' army and trains were placed across the Potomac with little loss. The necessity for this retreat was created in Washington, where it naturally and justly created great panic among the officials. Scarcely any movement of the war was managed with more consummate generalship than this retreat in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

His Corps having been placed in the Army of Virginia, under command of Pope, General Banks fought the Battle of Cedar Mountain. He subsequently, for a short time, was in command of the defences of Washington.

He was, December 15, 1862, assigned to command the Department of the Gulf. Never was a more difficult task assigned to an officer than the accomplishment of the various political, diplomatic, and military ends which the Government had in view in this Department. The reconstruction of Louisiana, the presentation of a formidable front to the French in Mexico, and the cutting in two of the eastern and western armies of the Confederacy—these were some of the multifarious objects aimed at in sending General Banks to New Orleans.

His administration of civil affairs in New Orleans, though different in manner from that of General Butler, was similar in its object and effect—the suppression of rebellion and the fostering of the loyal element.

In his military movements, General Banks was successful in the capture of Port Hudson on the Mississippi. A movement against Sabine Pass, under General Franklin, disastrously failed, although the fort was defended by less than fifty men. Other operations on the coast and on the Rio Grande were attended with success.

After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it was the advice of General Grant and General Banks that a movement should be made on Mobile, and that the rebel army west of the Mississippi, isolated as it was, should be left unemployed and useless to the Confederacy. There were, however, in Washington, influential parties who desired that an expedition should be made up the Red River which would bring into market the cotton of that region. Against his own judgment General Banks entered upon the Red River expedition with an inadequate force, which was not wholly under his control, since Smith, and Steele, and Porter with the gun-boat fleet, each held independent commands—an arrangement fatal to the success of the expedition. The Union army had made its way to a point about fifty miles south of Shreveport on the Red River, when its progress was

checked by the disastrous battle of Sabine Cross Roads. Banks fell back a few miles with his army and made a stand at Pleasant Hill, where he gained a decisive victory. The expedition, however, proceeded no further, since the low stage of water prevented the further progress of the fleet. General Banks was soon after relieved by General Canby, who had been assigned to command the Department of the Gulf.

In his military career General Banks was by no means as successful as in political life. Without military experience, he was appointed a Major-General at so early a day as to outrank many experienced officers. This had a tendency to produce insubordination, and to fan the jealousy which existed among regulars against volunteer officers. He lacked the firm military grasp of one "born to command," by which a general causes subordinate officers and men promptly to execute his purposes. He was wanting in the faculty of looking after his own interests and reputation. He had no relatives nor partners engaged in profiting by the misfortunes of the country, and engaged in no private speculations of his own, yet he was unwillingly made the agent of cotton speculators in the Red River expedition; and when their schemes were unsuccessful, they contrived to lay on General Banks the odium which justly belonged to themselves. No officer of the army gave more honest and patriotic service to the country, no general personally profited by it so little.

Resigning his commission in the army, he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

John A. Logan

Wm A. Sogen

# JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Jackson County, Illinois, February 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland to Illinois in 1823; his mother, Elizabeth Jenkins, was a Tennesseean. He was indebted for his early education to his father, and to such teachers as chanced to remain for brief periods in the new settlement.

At the commencement of the Mexican war young Logan volunteered, and was chosen Lieutenant in a company of the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and was for some time adjutant of his regiment. On his return home, in the fall of 1848, he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. He attended a course of law lectures in Louisville, and having received his diploma in 1857, he commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle. By his popular manners and rare abilities he soon won his way to a high place in public esteem, and was, in 1852, elected Prosecuting-Attorney of the Third Judicial District. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856 he was a presidential elector. In 1858 he was elected by the Democrats as a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In the Presidential campaign of this year he ardently advocated the election of Mr. Douglas; nevertheless, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South, Mr. Logan did not hesitate to declare that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated."

When in Washington, in attendance on the called session of Con-

gress, in July, 1861, Mr. Logan joined the troops that were marching to meet the enemy. He fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was among the last to leave the field. Returning to his home, he announced to his constituents the determination to enter the service of the country, for the defence of the "old blood-stained flag."

His stirring and patriotic eloquence rallied multitudes of volunteers; and on the 13th of September, 1861, the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized and ready to take the field, under command of Colonel Logan. The regiment was attached to General McClernand's Brigade. Its first experience in battle was at Belmont, where Colonel Logan had his horse shot under him. And here he assisted materially in preventing the capture of a part of General McClernand's command by leading his men in a bayonet charge, breaking the enemy's line, and opening the way for the force that was being surrounded. He led his regiment in the attack upon Fort Henry. While gallantly leading his men in the assault on Fort Donelson, he received a severe wound, which disabled him for some time from active service. Reporting again for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he was, in March, 1862, made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth; and subsequently was given command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard the railroad communications.

His numerous friends and old constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1862, as representative for the State at large; but he replied to their importunities with these glowing words of patriotism:

"In reply I would most respectfully remind you that a compliance with your request on my part would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defence and for the perpetuity of a Government the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed. In making this reply, I feel that it is unnecessary to en-

large upon what were, or are, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state that politics, of every grade and character whatsoever, are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and life of the Republic—which I shall never cease to adore—are in danger. I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power.

"No! I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away.

"Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.

"Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interests it may affect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war for the preservation of the Union. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented for ever.

"If the South by her malignant treachery has imperilled all that made her great and wealthy, and it was to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition."

In Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, General Logan commanded the third division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which led to his promotion as Major-General of Volunteers, dating from November

26, 1862. He took an active part in the movement on Vicksburg; the seven steamboats which ran the batteries there with supplies were manned exclusively by men from his command of his own selection. We subsequently see him contributing to the victory at Port Gibson, saving the day by his personal valor at the battle of Raymond, participating in the defeat of the rebels at Jackson, and taking a prominent part in the battle at Champion Hill.

General Grant, in his report of the last mentioned battle, uses the following language: "Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force." Which suggestions were acted upon and fully realized.

In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the surrendered city, and he was made its Military Governor. The Seventeenth Army Corps honored him by the presentation of a gold medal inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which his heroism and generalship had been distinguished.

He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in November, 1863, and during the following winter had his head-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. In May, 1864, he joined the Grand Army, which, under General Sherman, was preparing for its march into Georgia. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, and participated in the battle which ensued, with Wood's Division, charging and capturing the enemy's lines of works between the fort and the river. At Dallas, on the 23d of May, he met and repulsed Hardec's veterans. The next day, while pointing out to Generals Sherman and McPherson the position of the enemy, he was again wounded by a shot through the left arm; nevertheless he continued in the field, carrying his arm in a sling. At Kenesaw Mountain he drove the enemy from his line of works, and on the 27th of June made a desperate assault against the impregnable face of Little Kenesaw.

At the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, in the hottest of the fight, Logan was informed of the fall of his beloved commander, General McPherson, in another part of the field. Assuming command, General Logan dashed impetuously along the lines, shouting, "McPherson and revenge." The effect was electrical, and thousands of rebels slain on that sanguinary field attested the love of the Union soldiers for their dead commander, and their enthusiastic imitation of the valor of his successor.

General Sherman, in his report, speaking of the death of General McPherson, says: "General Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." And in his letter of August 16th, to General Halleck, General Sherman said: "General Logan fought that battle out as required, unaided save by a small brigade sent by my orders." On the 28th of July he fought the battle of Ezra Chapel, where, in the language of General Sherman, "He commanded in person, and that corps, as heretofore reported, repulsed the rebel army completely." He was efficient in the remaining battles until after the fall of Atlanta, when his troops being ordered into camp for a season of respite, he went North and spent a few months in stumping the Western States during the Presidential campaign of 1864. His troops forming a part of Sherman's Grand Army in its march to the sea, General Logan rejoined them at Savannah, Georgia.

From Savannah he marched with his corps through the Carolinas, actively participating in the battle of Benton's Cross Roads or Mill Creek. After Johnson's surrender, he marched with his veterans to Washington, and took part in the great review of the victorious Union armies on the 23d of May. On the same day he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. As soon as active duty in the field was over, he at once tendered his resignation, stating he did not desire to draw pay when not in active service.

He was offered the position of Minister to Mexico in 1865, but

declined the honor. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the State at large, receiving 203,045 votes against 147,058 given for his Democratic opponent. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was one of the managers in the Impeachment Trial of President Johnson.

General Logan's military career was remarkably brilliant. From his impetuous personal bravery on the field of battle he was styled "the Murat of the Union Army." In Congress his career has been scarcely less distinguished. His jet-black hair and strongly-marked features render him conspicuous among the members of the House. His impetuous and eloquent oratory never fails to produce a marked effect.

# ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of "The Kennebec Journal," and studied law at Harvard University. Removing to Illinois he settled at Galena, in the practice of his profession. He was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress, and was eight times re-elected. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he became the "Father of the House" by reason of having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He acted with the Republican party from its organization, voting always for freedom, from his vote against the Kansas bill to his vote for the Constitutional Amendment extending suffrage without distinction of color. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in each Congress from the Thirty-fifth to the Thirty-ninth. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens, he became Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He has been the distinguished champion of economy in the House, opposing every subsidy, and doing his best to expose, if he could not defeat, every game of plunder.

Perhaps his most distinguished service to the country is that of having been the first to bring the genius of General Grant to public notice and official recognition. Mr. Grant had resided several years at Galena before Mr. Washburne knew him. The latter was then the leading man in his District, owned and resided in one of the most elegant residences in the city, while Grant was a clerk in his father's leather store, and occupied a little two-story cottage.

At the first war-meeting held at Galena to muster volunteers, Washburne offered resolutions and managed the meeting, and Rawlings made a speech. Grant was present, but took no conspicuous part. The first company raised elected one Chetlain captain. Jesse Grant's partner, Mr. Collins, a Peace Democrat, said to Mr. Washburne, "A

pretty set of fellows your soldiers are, to elect Chetlain for captain!" "Why not?" "They were foolish to take him when they could get such a man as Grant." "What is Grant's history?" "He was educated at West Point, served in the army eleven years, and came out with the very best reputation." Washburne immediately called upon Grant and invited him to go to Springfield. He did so, and was employed to assist in Governor Yates's office, and in mustering in regiments. Governor Yates at length appointed Grant colonel of a regiment, but he was indebted for his next promotion to Washburne. President Lincoln sent a circular to each of the Illinois Senators and Representatives, asking them to nominate four brigadiers. Washburne pressed the claims of Grant, on the ground that his section of the State had raised a good many men, and was entitled to a brigadier. Grant, Hurlburt, Prentiss, and McClernand were appointed. When Grant heard of his promotion he said, "It never came from any request of mine. It must be some of Washburne's work." In October, 1861, while Grant was in command at Cairo, Washburne made him a visit, and then for the first time became impressed that he was "the coming man" of the war.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, Grant no longer needed Washburne's kind offices to secure his promotion. Nevertheless, Washburne found frequent opportunities to give his influence and arguments in refutation of unjust criticisms of Grant's soldierly qualities. He framed the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General which had been previously conferred only on Washington, and was an efficient leader in every movement to further Grant's progress toward the chief command of the armies.

Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State. He held this office but a few days, however, when he was appointed United States Minister to France.

Mr. Washburne is a man of marked peculiarities—vigorous in body, bluff in manner, vehement in oratory, making no display of learning nor show of profundity in argument, carrying his point rather by strong blows than by rhetorical art.

H. Van Aernam

HON. HENRY VAN AERNAM.

# HENRY VAN AERNAM.

HENRY VAN AERNAM was born in Marcellus, New York, March 11, 1819. In his infancy, his parents removed to Cattaraugus County. This portion of New York, then known as the "Holland Purchase," was at that time almost an unbroken forest. Educational facilities were very few, and Henry Van Aernam enjoyed but rare opportunities of attending common school. His parents being poor, with a large family dependent on them, he early learned to rely on his own resources, and after the age of fourteen he received no pecuniary assistance from any one.

By serving as clerk in a country store he earned money to pay his expenses during a short course of study at an academy. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. Levi Goldsborough. He graduated in 1845, and settled in Franklinville for the practice of medicine and surgery. In the same year he was married to Miss A. M. Etheridge of Mansfield. In 1858 he served in the New York Assembly.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Dr. Van Aernam entered the army as a regimental surgeon. He was successively promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon, and "Surgeon-in-Chief" of the Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. He served on the "Operating Staff" at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Rocky-faced Ridge, Resacca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta.

These arduous labors impaired his health to such a degree that he was compelled to resign and quit the service. In 1864, while still in he field, Dr. Van Aernam was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress. He was appointed to the Committee

on Pensions, and did much valuable service in liberalizing and improving the Pension laws.

His ability as a legislator, while recognized by the country at large, was more apparent to the Representatives themselves, by whom his advice on important measures was frequently sought and followed. He invariably gave his voice and vote in favor of extreme radical measures. In an important speech delivered on the 9th of June, 1866, he advocated equal civil and political rights for all men, taking ground far in advance of his party. "The black man in the war," said he, "has shown that he has an intelligence not to be deceived, a virtue not to be seduced, and a valor not to be daunted. In what quality of manliness does the negro race fall below the degraded whites of the South? Yet these men are and have been voters always. Is there no danger in intrusting the ballot to so many ignorant blacks? I answer frankly, there is. But the danger is far greater of intrusting it to the ignorant and disloyal whites alone. Loyal ignorance, whether white or black, is beyond comparison less dangerous than disloyal ignorance. * * Worst and most perilous of all is disloyal intelligence. This, in the persons of such men as Calhoun and Rhett, Breckinridge and Jeff. Davis, has brought upon us the awful perils through which we have just passed and are now passing. If the negro is below the whites of the South in mental strength and culture, is he not infinitely above a large majority of them in all the instincts of loyalty and devotion to liberty? He at least has always been true and faithful to his country, which has repaid him with injustice, oppression and stripes. He has always obeyed the laws of the land, paid taxes without a murmur, and yielded his body a willing sacrifice whenever perils dawned upon the nation; and by his singularly good conduct in the trying situation of the last five years he has earned this boon of suffrage, if it were not his by right, and has given ample evidence that he will make a proper use of it."

Soon after the inauguration of President Grant Mr. Van Aernam was nominated and confirmed as Commissioner of Pensions, an office for which he is well qualified by his military and Congressional services, as well as by his general ability.

Eng. Sur. G. F. Perine

John Covode

HON. JOHN COVODE

[illegible] FROM PENNSYLVANIA

[illegible]

[illegible] about [illegible] At the same time, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] all his attention [illegible]

Jean Cavode

# JOHN COVODE.

MORE than a hundred and thirty years ago a child was stolen in Amsterdam by a sea-captain, who gave him the name of Garrett Covode. The boy was brought to Philadelphia and sold into bondage, in which he continued till twenty-eight years old. At this age he was unable to read a word. He afterwards attended General Washington in the capacity of a servant, and died in 1826, at the advanced age of ninety-four.

His grandson, John Covode, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1808. The mother of John Covode was of Quaker descent, her ancestors being among those early pioneers who came over with William Penn; two of whom, and a third by the name of Wood, wrote the protest against Penn's decision in favor of human bondage, which was said to have been the first anti-slavery document written on this continent.

John Covode's opportunities for early education were limited. He was brought up on a farm, and afterward learned the trade of woollen manufacturing, which business he has now conducted for about forty years. At the same time, he was a man too energetic and progressive to devote all his attention to a woollen mill. When the State canal was building, he was one of the first to give it encouragement. After its completion he engaged in the transportation business, and commanded the first section boat that went over it from Philadelphia to the Ohio. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was contemplated, he gave to that great enterprise his time, his influence, and his means. He was in partnership with the company in the transportation business, until the completion of their road through to Pittsburg. He then organized the Westmoreland Coal Company, and commenced shipping gas coal to the Eastern markets. Of this

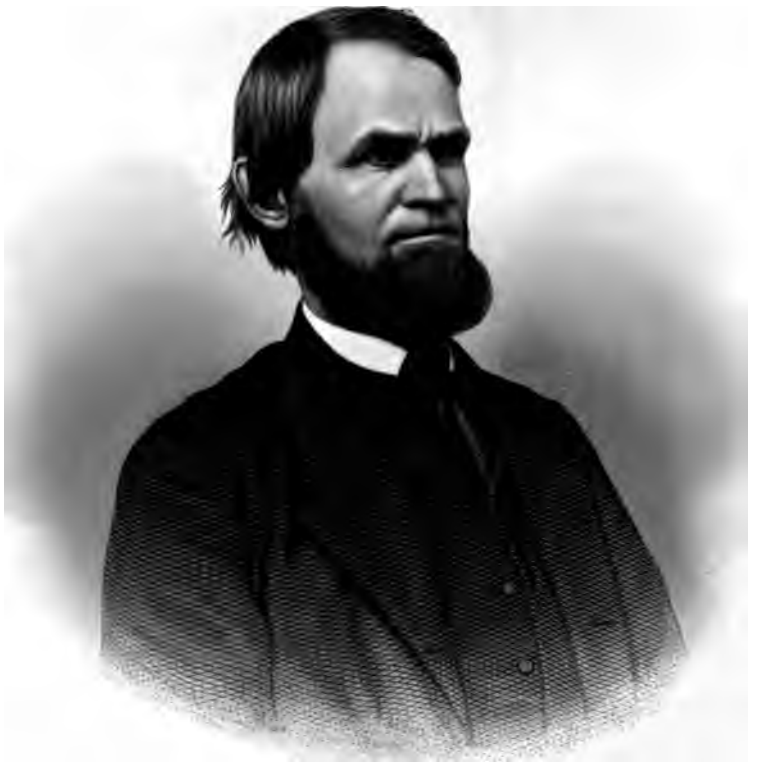
company he was President until his duties in Congress compelled him to resign, and this enterprise, which he organized, and which he managed for several years, is, like most of his undertakings, a complete success.

Mr. Covode was first a candidate for office in 1845, when he was the Whig nominee for the State Senate in a district strongly Democratic. At his second nomination he came within so few votes of being elected, that the opposing party became alarmed at his growing popularity and changed the district. He was then taken up and elected by his party to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Congresses, during which time he was Chairman of the celebrated Investigating Committee, which did so much to show up and bring to light the enormous frauds and corrupt practices of certain parties at that time associated with the Government.

On the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Covode was one of the first to urge bold, decisive measures. He sent three sons into the army, the youngest of whom was only fifteen years old. They joined the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the most gallant and meritorious regiments in the service. His eldest son, George Covode, became Colonel of the regiment, and was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at St. Mary's Church, near Richmond. The youngest suffered the miseries and torments of Andersonville for a year and a half, from the effects of which he will never recover. The second son returned at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

In Congress Mr. Covode was placed upon the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war. After the close of the war he was sent South by the President, to aid the Government in working out its Reconstruction policy. His views, however, failing to harmonize with those of Mr. Johnson, he declined any further connection with his administration.

For the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses Mr. Covode was not a candidate, and his district was carried by the Democrats. At the earnest solicitation of the Republican party he consented to be nominated for the Fortieth Congress, and was elected by a majority of three hundred votes.



Engd by G.E. Perine

R. W. Clarke

H Clarke

## READER W. CLARKE.

READER WRIGHT CLARKE was born in Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 18th of May, 1812. His father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Surry County, North Carolina. He was raised in a village, but employed in his youth in farming. His education was obtained by attending school in the winter, and private instruction at home by his father, who was a man of liberal education. He learned the art of printing, and at eighteen years of age established a paper at Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, called the "Wabash Herald," the first paper ever printed in that county. In 1833 he was married, and in May of that year located at Shawneetown, Illinois, where he published the "Illinois Journal." In consequence of the ill-health of his family, he removed in 1834 to Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the meantime reading law. His business proved disastrous, and he was completely prostrated financially. He struggled along as best he could, with little or no means, and managed to keep up his law reading, buying his own books, and reading without a preceptor, until April, 1836, when he was admitted to the bar of his native county. About the same time he engaged in the newspaper business, and with A. M. Gest established the "Clermont Courier," a radical Whig paper, that started out in the support of General Harrison for the Presidency. With that paper he has been connected, as publisher, editor, or correspondent, for more than thirty years. In 1838 he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of his county, and although his party was in the minority over five hundred votes, he only fell thirty-six votes short of election. In 1840 he was a candidate for the Legislature, was elected by a large majority, and re-elected in 1841, when he

declined further to be a candidate. In the Legislature he was a leading member, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing. His report in that capacity attracted much attention, and drew down upon him the wrath of the opposition press, and especially that of Samuel Medary, then public printer of the State. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and candidate for elector on the Whig ticket that year, and aided in casting the electoral vote of Ohio for Henry Clay. In 1846 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of his county, which position he held until 1852, when the new Constitution went into effect and the office became elective, and he was not a candidate for the place.

In 1858 he was the Republican candidate for Congress, in a District with over fifteen hundred opposition majority. He was beaten about eight hundred, carrying his own county by seven majority, when the Democratic majority was over five hundred—Mr. Howard, his competitor, residing in the same county with him. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was one of the Ohio delegation most zealous for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the 6th District of Ohio, and elected by a large majority over Chilton A. White, the then sitting member. He was re-elected in 1866 over Mr. Howard by a decided majority, and in 1868 was defeated in convention by a whisky ring, to which he refused to surrender. At the close of his Congressional term, in 1869, he was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, which office he now holds.

In Congress he was always found acting with the Radical Republicans. His speeches in the House, which are carefully prepared and read from manuscript, will compare favorably with the best. A practical economist all his life, in Congress he uniformly voted against all measures of extravagance and prodigality. His private character, and his integrity and uprightness are unquestioned.

Engd by G E Perine

M Harding

HON. ABNER C. HARDING

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

## ABNER C. HARDING.

ABNER C. HARDING was born in East Hampton, Connecticut, February 10, 1807. He studied and commenced the practice of law in the State of New York, but subsequently removed to Warren Co., Illinois, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, in extensive farming operations, and in railroad management. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1848, and subsequently of the Legislature.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned as Colonel. His military service is chiefly noted for his gallant and successful defence of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 3, 1863. The army of Rosecrans was awaiting reinforcements and supplies, which must come by the Cumberland river. The rebels appreciating the situation determined to cut off the line of the Cumberland by re-taking Fort Donelson. For this purpose they organized a force of eight thousand men, and thirteen pieces of artillery, under Generals Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton. This force quietly moved north, between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, flanking General Rosecrans, and on the morning of February 3, were within seven miles of Fort Donelson, when a colored man brought to Colonel Harding the first intelligence of their approach. Colonel Harding immediately prepared to defend his position. His whole effective force did not exceed eight hunded men, with four six-pounder rifled guns, and one thirty-two pounder. He sent all the women and refugees on board a small steamer — the "Wild Cat," with orders to drop down the river. Forrest's command surged up the hill in repeated charges, only to be repulsed with terrible slaughter everywhere around the lines. The rebels, maddened by the unexpected resistance from this handful of heroes, charged with fiendish yells until their dead and wounded strewed the hill-sides. They gained a strong position between the Union forces and the river, thus cutting them off from water; but Colonel Harding leading a charge in person, speedily dislodged them at the point of the bayonet. It

was now growing dark; the unequal contest had been maintained for more than six hours. The Union forces had suffered considerable loss, and were much fatigued by their constant fighting and rapid movements from one part of the line to the other. Soon after dark a rebel officer came in with a flag of truce and peremptorily demanded a surrender. To this Colonel Harding returned a prompt and positive refusal. The rebel emissary affected great amazement at this response, but no sooner had he rejoined his forces than they began to withdraw. In a few moments after their departure the hoarse cough of gun-boats was heard as they rounded the bend of the river two miles below, followed by the shriek of the shell which they threw into the timber back of the fort. The steamer "Wild Cat" had gone down the river until she had met Captain Fitch, with a fleet of gun-boats, conveying a large number of transports with sixteen thousand men, and immense stores for the army of the Cumberland. As soon as informed of the state of things, Captain Fitch signalled the gun-boats to put on all steam and started to the rescue.

In this battle the rebels lost more men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, than Colonel Harding had in his command. The latter lost about one hundred men. The importance of the result of this engagement is not easily over-estimated. Had Wheeler succeeded in capturing or driving out Colonel Harding, he would have immediately occupied Fort Donelson. From that position he could have checked the gun-boats, prevented reinforcements from reaching Rosecrans, and perhaps compelled him to retire from his advanced position at Murfreesboro. Thus the work of two grand armies for a year would have been lost.

Colonel Harding was promptly promoted Brigadier-General, and had the high compliment of being confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee. He was subsequently stationed at Murfreesboro for a short period, from whence he was transferred by the people to the House of Representatives at Washington. Taking his seat as a Representative for Illinois in the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Manufactures and the Militia. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress and served on the Committees on Union Prisoners, Claims, and Militia.

Eng'd by G. E. Perkins

Francis Thomas

HON FRANCIS THOMAS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND

# FRANCIS THOMAS.

THE Catoctin Valley, in Frederick County, Maryland, was pronounced by Henry Clay, who was accustomed to pass through it by stage on his way to Washington, to be one of the loveliest spots in America. In this beautiful valley Francis Thomas was born, February 3, 1799. His ancestors were among the early and prominent residents of Maryland. His father, Colonel John Thomas, filled many offices of trust and honor in the State.

In his childhood, Francis Thomas manifested an unusual taste for reading and study. At the age of twelve he left his father's roof to become a student in Frederick College, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at St. John's College, Annapolis. Being of a thoughtful, philosophic cast of mind, he soon perceived and reflected deeply upon the evils of slavery, and in early life conceived that abhorrence for the institution which made him in after years one of its most determined opponents.

Mr. Thomas studied law at Annapolis in the office of Alexander C. Magruder, afterwards one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practise of law at Frederick in 1820. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a member of the House of Delegates. He was twice re-elected, and in 1829 was chosen Speaker of the House.

In 1831 Mr. Thomas was elected a Representative in Congress, and held this office by re-election for ten successive years. In 1833 he ran for Congress as the regular nominee of the Jackson Democracy. The Whigs had made no nomination, and were disposed to support an independent Jackson candidate, whose name was Dixon. On the

day of the election, Henry Clay, passing through Maryland by stage on his way to Washington, stopped for a short time in the village of Middletown. He asked who were the candidates, and on being informed, he said, with emphasis: "I would rather vote for Frank Thomas than for any other Jackson man in Maryland." The influence of Clay's emphatic indorsement was such that in this village Mr. Thomas received five hundred and fifty votes against fifty for his opponent, nearly all the latter having been cast before Mr. Clay's arrival.

In 1832 Mr. Thomas was a member of a committee associated with John M. Clayton, John Quincy Adams, Richard M. Johnson, McDuffie, and Cambrelling, to examine into the condition of the United States Bank. They went to Philadelphia, and took rooms at the same hotel, prosecuting their work assiduously for more than a month. The shrewdness of Mr. Thomas aided materially in discovering evidences of fraud and corruption in the Bank.

While in Congress Mr. Thomas boldly and earnestly opposed the schemes of the Southern Nullifiers. At one time, John Quincy Adams having in the House of Representatives presented a petition signed by negro slaves of Fredericksburg, the extreme Southerners became very indignant, and offered a resolution in the House, the substance of which was that no member who presented a petition from slaves should be regarded as a gentleman or a friend of the Union. The resolution was promptly and decisively voted down. Mr. Thomas was soon after appointed on a Committee to inform Mr. Van Buren of his election to the Presidency of the United States. Having performed this duty, on his return to the Hall of Representatives he was surprised to see the seats of the Southern members all vacant, and was informed that the Representatives from the Slave States were holding a consultation in the Committee Room of Claims. Supposing there was mischief brewing, Mr. Thomas went immediately to the designated room, where he found about seventy Representatives assembled. Asking whether his presence would be considered an intrusion, he was answered in the negative, since all Representatives from Slave States had been invited. Having learned that they

were seriously considering the question of a summary secession from Congress, on account of the rejection of the resolution, Mr. Thomas took the floor and spoke earnestly and eloquently against the rashness and folly of the movement proposed. He closed with a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and nothing more was heard of the rash design of the offended slaveholders.

At one time, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, eight Southern members attempted to control Congress, and were thwarted in their schemes by Mr. Thomas. The Whigs and Democrats in the House were then very nearly equally divided. The position of public printer was very lucrative, and much sought after. Gales & Seaton were supported by the Whigs, and Blair & Rives by the Democrats. Eight Southerners bargained with the latter firm that they should have their votes to secure for them the public printing, provided the influence of the firm would be given to throw the votes of the Democratic party for Dixon H. Lewis, one of their number, for the Speakership. Mr. Thomas, however, and ten other Democrats, resolved that this should not be, and, by steadily holding out, prevented the election, which was to be secured by bargain and corruption. At one stage in the contest President Van Buren's son visited Mr. Thomas, and urged him, as a special favor to the President, to yield and vote for Lewis. "Not all the power and patronage of your father," he replied, "could induce me to do a thing which I regard as so dangerous to the country."

He was one of a committee appointed in 1837 to draft a resolution, as a standing order of the House, directing the mode in which petitions for the abolition of slavery should be disposed of. Soon after the committee had assembled, Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, Francis W. Pickens, and R. Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina, entered the room and announced themselves as the representatives of a party then known as "Nullifiers," comprising only eight members of the House of Representatives. They professed to be anxious that they and those they represented should act in concert with the Democratic party, but regretted that it had not yet taken ground satisfactory to

them on the question of slavery. Mr. Thomas asked them what they desired. They replied, "Our people of the South expect and require that the Democratic Representatives declare that Congress has no power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories." Mr. Thomas answered, "I will not wait for gentlemen on this committee from the Northern States to respond to this proposition. I will not myself vote for any resolution to that effect. It would inevitably lead to combinations against the institution of slavery, and ultimately to its overthrow. It would be equivalent to a declaration that the Missouri compromise line ought to be repealed. That line was established under Mr. Munroe's administration, when he was surrounded by leading Southern men in his cabinet. It was sanctioned by the votes of leading Southern men in both branches of Congress, and I will not myself assist to disturb it." The Committee, of which Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire was chairman, refused to adopt such a resolution, and Mr. Calhoun's representatives retired.

During the long period of his first service in Congress Mr. Thomas took rank among the most influential and efficient members. He occupied for a considerable time the important position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He originated a measure, which was adopted by Congress, to settle the controversy between Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan about the Southern boundary of the last-named State.

In 1841 Mr. Thomas declined a re-election to Congress, desiring to devote himself to the work of bringing about in Maryland a constitutional reform which he had agitated many years before.

By the old constitution of Maryland the slaveholding counties were allowed three-fifths of the representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State. Baltimore, with a population of two hundred thousand, was allowed but two representatives, and the entire western portion of the State, with a preponderance of wealth and population, had so meagre a representation as practically to possess no power whatever. The Whigs controlled the slaveholding counties, and the Democrats the western counties and Baltimore City.

By the constitution of the State a College of Electors was chosen

by the people, consisting of forty members, whose duty it was to elect a governor and a Senate for a term of five years. Mr. Thomas being a Democrat in politics, and an ardent hater of slavery, determined to use all the influence he possessed to break up the constitutional oligarchy which ruled the State.

The fortunate election of a College of Senatorial Electors consisting of twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Democrats, gave to Mr. Thomas an opportunity which he had long desired. Since no business could be done without a quorum of three-fifths, three Democrats were necessary for the organization of the body. Mr. Thomas induced the nineteen Democrats to enter into a solemn agreement that they would not take seats in the College of Electors unless the latter would consent to give to the western counties a fair proportion of the representation, and make the governor elective by the people. The Democratic electors went in the same boat from Baltimore to Annapolis, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, who secured quarters for all at the same hotel. They made an organization with a president and secretary, through whom they submitted their terms to the majority, taking care that no three should at any one time go together. The majority not acceding to the proposition, the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Thomas, adjourned, and left Annapolis. After this revolution—for it was nothing less, the old constitution being practically annulled—Mr. Thomas issued a call upon the voters to select delegates to a convention for the formation of a new constitution. As he saw great obstacles in the way of securing this result immediately, the most he expected to accomplish by issuing the call for a convention was to consolidate all parties in the western portion of the State, and thereby secure acquiescence in the just demands of that section. While the call for a Constitutional Convention was pending, and after the Whig electors had been at the capital two months, impatiently waiting to effect an organization, Mr. Thomas consented that three Democratic members elect, who lived nearest, should go, and apparently on their own responsibility propose to form a quorum on condition that the constitution should be altered

so that the governor and State senators should be elected by the people. The desired result was gained. A more just and equal representation was secured, and the governor was ever after elected by the people. Mr. Thomas himself was the second governor elected under the amended constitution. He held the office one term, and retired from the gubernatorial chair in January, 1845. Two years later he declined to be a candidate for Congress. In 1850 he was a member of the Maryland State Constitutional Convention.

Many years before he had purchased a large tract of land on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the extreme western end of Maryland. Soon after the close of his public service as governor he went into the wilderness on this great estate, and devoted himself for many years to its development and improvement. From his retired residence among the Alleghanies Mr. Thomas viewed events that were passing in the country with the profound interest of a patriot and philanthropist.

Mr. Thomas was drawn from his retirement by the danger which he saw gathering against the country in 1860. Having in the course of his long service in Congress thoroughly learned the character of the Southern men engaged in the conspiracy against the government, he understood their designs in breaking up the Charleston Convention. He believed that the plan of the Breckinridge party was to get as large a vote in Maryland and other border States as possible, with the expectation that those who voted with them would be ready to join in rebellion. Under this impression Mr. Thomas, yielding to the invitation of his old constituents, came from his seclusion and made numerous speeches against the treason of secession, prior to the Presidential election of 1860.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, Governor Hicks responded that he would send the quota of Maryland with the express understanding that the troops should go no further than Washington, and be used only in defending the capital. When Mr. Thomas heard of this response, he at once wrote a letter to Governor Hicks

protesting against such a narrow construction of the duty of Maryland, and asking authority to raise a regiment of men in his old Congressional district who would be willing to go anywhere in the service of the country against its enemies.

Before the proposition was acted upon by Governor Hicks, his proclamation appeared convening the Legislature of Maryland, both branches of which were known to be in sympathy with the rebellion. Thereupon Mr. Thomas wrote to the Secretary of War, and asked permission to raise a brigade of Marylanders to quell the insurrectionary movement in that State. Failing to get this authority, Mr. Thomas next laid his plans before President Lincoln, who directed Secretary Cameron to make out the requisite authority.

In a short time, as the result of the efforts of Mr. Thomas, thirty-five hundred men were enrolled as volunteers. All this was done with little expense to the government, since Mr. Thomas would accept no pay for his personal services, and refused the offer of a brigadier-general's commission.

In March, 1863, Mr. Thomas proposed to Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet a plan which was designed to rid Maryland of slavery. To effect this it was necessary to secure the election of a Legislature which would order a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Mr. Thomas expected by his personal influence to carry the western counties for the scheme, and as the Government had a controlling influence in Baltimore, the measure could be carried against the solid opposition of the lower or slaveholding counties.

The President and Cabinet at once approved the plan, and, by an arrangement then made, the movement was started under the immediate auspices of Mr. Thomas, who addressed a public meeting in Cumberland in support of resolutions instructing the Legislature to call a Convention to reform the State Constitution. A full report of the proceedings of this meeting was, by direction of the government, copied into the Baltimore papers, and thus the movement was fully inaugurated. The Legislature was carried in the fall for the measure, and a Convention was called in 1864, which submitted to

a vote of the people a constitution securing the abolition of slavery in Maryland. It received their sanction by a small majority, and thus Maryland was placed beyond the reach of agitation in relation to the "vexed question of slavery." The next time Mr. Thomas visited the White House after the accomplishment of this result, President Lincoln arose to meet him, and grasping both his hands, exclaimed in his peculiarly cordial and emphatic manner: "that is a big thing, that is a big thing, that is a big thing!" His proposing and assisting to carry into effect a measure emancipating nearly one hundred thousand human beings, and ridding a State forever of the curse of slavery, was an achievement sufficient to make a statesman distinguished for all time.

In the Thirty-seventh Congress Mr. Thomas took his seat for his sixth term as a Representative, and was successively re-elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served with usefulness upon one of the most important committees of the House—that of the Judiciary. Closing his ninth term in Congress in March, 1869, Mr. Thomas went voluntarily into retirement, believing that the great work which he had, at an advanced period of life, come into Congress to assist in consummating, was virtually accomplished. Reviewing the long and active public life of Mr. Thomas, at the close of his Congressional service, the "Frederick Examiner" said: "We have a right to claim for our loyal Representative the proud title of the Emancipator of Maryland."

Engd by G E Lorine N York

# GODLOVE S. ORTH.

GODLOVE S. ORTH is descended from a Moravian family which emigrated from one of the palatinates of the old German Empire to the colony of Pennsylvania about the year 1725, under the auspices of the celebrated missionary, Count Zinzendorf. He was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1817. After receiving such education as was afforded by the schools of his neighborhood, he spent a few years in attendance at Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburgh, in which village he subsequently studied law in the office of Hon. James Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1839.

An inclination to mingle in the new scenes and activities of the growing West, led Mr. Orth in that direction, and he located in Lafayette, Indiana, which has ever since continued his home. Here he at once entered upon the practice of the law, and soon won for himself a reputation for ability and eloquence that placed him in the front rank of his profession.

His *debut* as a political speaker occurred during the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, in which he took an active part. The efficiency of his labors in the campaign gave him political prominence among his neighbors, and in 1843 he was nominated by the Whigs of Tippecanoe County as their candidate for State Senator and was elected in the face of a Democratic majority in the county. Though the youngest, he was recognized as one of the ablest members of the Senate, and before the close of his term was elected its President by an almost unanimous vote.

In February, 1846, he was nominated by the Whig State Convention for Lieutenant Governor, which position he declined, and at the urgent request of his constituents, he consented to become a candi-

date for re-election to the Senate. He was again successful, and in 1846 entered upon his second term of three years in the Senate. During this term he was assigned to the important position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee. This position was conferred by the President of the Senate, who was a Democrat—a rare instance of such a compliment being conferred upon a political opponent.

In 1848 he was a candidate for presidential elector, on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and as such stumped the northern half of Indiana. Upon the close of his second term in the Senate, he withdrew for a time from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession, at all times, however, taking a deep interest in current politics, and identifying himself with those who were battling against the encroachments of slavery.

In 1861 he was one of the five commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to represent Indiana in the Peace Congress. His experience in that body satisfied him of the hopelessness of any compromise with a power which spurned all overtures except such as were dictated by the Southern delegates, many of whom were then plotting the destruction of the Government.

On the return of Mr. Orth from the Peace Congress, his neighbors requested him to address a large meeting of his fellow-citizens on the absorbing question of the hour. He complied, and told them plainly that he regarded a conflict as inevitable, and advised them to prepare for the emergency.

The outbreak of hostilities at Charleston soon followed, and from that time forth he was zealously committed to the cause of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, lending all his influence to the support of the administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war.

In the summer of 1862, the southern portion of Indiana being threatened with a rebel invasion, the Governor made a call for volunteers to meet the emergency. The same day (Sunday) on which this call was issued, it was responded to by a public meeting in Lafayette, at which Mr. Orth closed an eloquent appeal by placing his own name the first upon the roll of volunteers—an example which

was at once followed by about two hundred men, who elected him captain, and within twenty-four hours reported for duty at Indianapolis. Mr. Orth was sent with his men to the Ohio River, and placed in command of the United States ram "Horner," on which he did duty, patrolling the river until his term of service expired.

In October, 1862, he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, his competitor being Hon. John Pettit, who had represented the district for several years. On the organization of the House, Mr. Orth was assigned to duty on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Freedmen. It was during this Congress that the latter committee matured and reported the several measures of legislation in reference to that large class of people whom the war was daily transferring from slavery to freedom. Mr. Orth was identified with them as well as with the other new and reformatory measures of the Republican party. By his intelligent comprehension of the great questions cast upon Congress, and by his able exposition of them at various times on the floor, he obtained high standing and commanding influence among his fellow-members.

As a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress Mr. Orth had the enviable opportunity of placing his name on the roll with those who voted for the memorable amendment abolishing slavery. While this amendment was under discussion, he advocated its adoption in a speech of much force and eloquence, predicting the future greatness of the Republic, which should culminate in "the American flag floating over every foot of this continent, and the American Constitution protecting every human being on its soil."

In October, 1864, Mr. Orth was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. The prominent measure of this Congress was the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was proposed to the different States for ratification, and this, more largely than any other, entered into the political canvass of 1866. The defection of President Johnson and the consequent dissensions in the Republican party, made the campaign of 1866 more than usually important and exciting. The opposition felt much encouraged, and expected to carry enough

of the doubtful Congressional Districts to give them control of the lower house of the ensuing Congress. Mr. Orth was unanimously nominated for re-election, and his district, always close and hotly contested, was now regarded as one which might be carried by the opposition. To effect this, all the elements of opposition, personal and political, were combined against him. The Democrats declined to make any nomination, and united with the "Johnsonized" Republicans in support of an "independent" candidate. The alliance had at its command large sums of money which was most liberally used; it controlled the entire federal patronage of the district, and subordinated every other interest for the sole purpose of ensuring his defeat, but in vain. He was sustained by his constituents, and although elected by a reduced majority, the result was everywhere regarded as a splendid triumph for Mr. Orth.

In the Fortieth Congress to which he was thus elected, Mr. Orth followed to their logical conclusions the several measures already inaugurated by the Republican party.

In 1868 he was again re-elected to Congress—the fourth time he was thus honored by his constituents. The honor was the more distinguished from the fact that never before in his district had any one received so many successive elections to Congress.

In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Orth introduced a series of resolutions in reference to the annexation of San Domingo, and on the 5th of April, 1869, made a speech in favor of their adoption, in which he maintained that territorial extension "strengthens our government, increases our wealth, and adds to our power and grandeur." He is entitled to the credit of initiating the measure of annexation which has culminated in a treaty for that purpose now pending in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Orth is a gentleman of fine personal address and of genial manners. His long continuance in public life attests the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best. Throughout his entire career he has possessed the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents.

Engd by W. E. Perine N. York

Washington C. Smith

## TON C. SMITH.

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# WORTHINGTON C. SMITH.

WORTHINGTON CURTIS SMITH was born in St. Albans, Vermont, April 23, 1823. He is a younger brother of Hon. John Gregory Smith, the popular governor of Vermont during the late war. He graduated, with honor, at the University of Vermont, and read law in the office of his father, Hon. John Smith, who himself had an useful public career, serving several years as Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives, and one term as a member of Congress. After two years of study in his father's office, Mr. Smith, on account of failing health, turned his attention to the business of manufacturing in iron. His enterprise in this direction has resulted in building up a large and prosperous business, and greatly encouraging the growth and prosperity of his native town, in the affairs of which he has always shown a deep interest. He has been, for several years, President of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, an important thoroughfare in its connection with the most direct line of communication between the east and the inland lakes. He has been President, also, since its establishment, of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans. He has been for many years a trustee of the University of Vermont, as well as its liberal patron in means and in efforts for its increased usefulness. He was a member of the board which secured, with much effort, the union of the University with the State Agricultural College.

Mr. Smith never sought office of any kind, and took no more active part in politics than that of a voter, until the breaking-out of the rebellion. Immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Smith, then President of the corporation of St. Albans, called a meeting of the citizens to consider and act upon the news. He was then a Democrat, but forgot party in remembering his duty. In common efforts with others, alike patriotic, he rendered prompt and

efficient service in raising and equipping the "Ransom Guards," a company in the first regiment from Vermont. Efforts were never wanting on his part, during the course of the war, to make the response of his State prompt and complete for the national cause. Known by his fellow-citizens as a capable and honest man, he has frequently been chosen for positions which he never sought. He was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1863, and to the State Senate in 1864, and re-elected in 1865. Against his expressed desire he was, by unanimous choice, made President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate, in which position he discharged his duties, in the absence of the lieutenant-governor, with great acceptability and credit. In 1866 he was elected with little opposition to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committees on Manufactures, and Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. Smith has not been a frequent speaker in Congress, though not lacking in the requisite qualifications. His votes are records of intelligent action upon all questions of legislation. He is faithful to party, as party is faithful to the interests of the country. His first speech, delivered February 24, 1868, when the House for the second time had under consideration the resolution of impeachment of President Johnson, was a discussion of that question upon constitutional principles, entirely aside from partisan views. In a speech upon financial matters delivered in the House on the 26th of January, 1869, Mr. Smith took the new ground that before our debt could be funded at a lower rate of interest, or any rapid progress made towards specie payments, provision must be made to retire the legal tender notes as a measure of justice, and to restore public confidence in the ability and disposition of the government to meet fairly and promptly its obligations.

His opinions upon finance are the out-growth of a long and successful business experience. Still in the prime of life, unselfish and earnest of purpose, seeking above all considerations the public good, Mr. Smith inspires universal confidence and respect. In all his course as a politician he has preserved himself without reproach.

*O. Ferriss*

HON. ORANGE FERRISS

REPRESENTATIVE FROM DELAWARE

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# ORANGE FERRISS.

ORANGE FERRISS was born at Glen's Falls, Warren County, New York, November 26, 1814. His father, John A. Ferriss, was one of the early settlers of the town, having moved there from Dutchess County in the year 1794. His paternal ancestors were from Wales, emigrating to this country before the Revolutionary war. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Alden, was a lineal descendant of John Alden, of the *Mayflower*, there being but four generations between them.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Vermont. He studied law in his native place, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was appointed Surrogate of Warren County in 1841, by Governor William H. Seward, and served four years. In 1845 he was a candidate of the Whig party for Member of Assembly, but was defeated, the county being largely Democratic.

In 1851 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate by a majority of more than two hundred over his Democratic competitor, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket had five hundred majority. He was re-elected Judge and Surrogate in 1855, and again in 1859, thus serving in that capacity for twelve years.

In 1866 he was elected a Representative from the sixteenth district of New York to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected. He served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Mines and Mining, Coinage, and Weights and Measures. He opposed the purchase of Alaska, and made an able speech against the acquisition of that territory.

He earnestly advocated the Impeachment of President Johnson, and delivered an effective speech in support of this movement March 2, 1868. The following extract, which is the closing paragraph of

that speech, indicates the earnestness of his Radicalism, and his admiration of New England and her institutions:

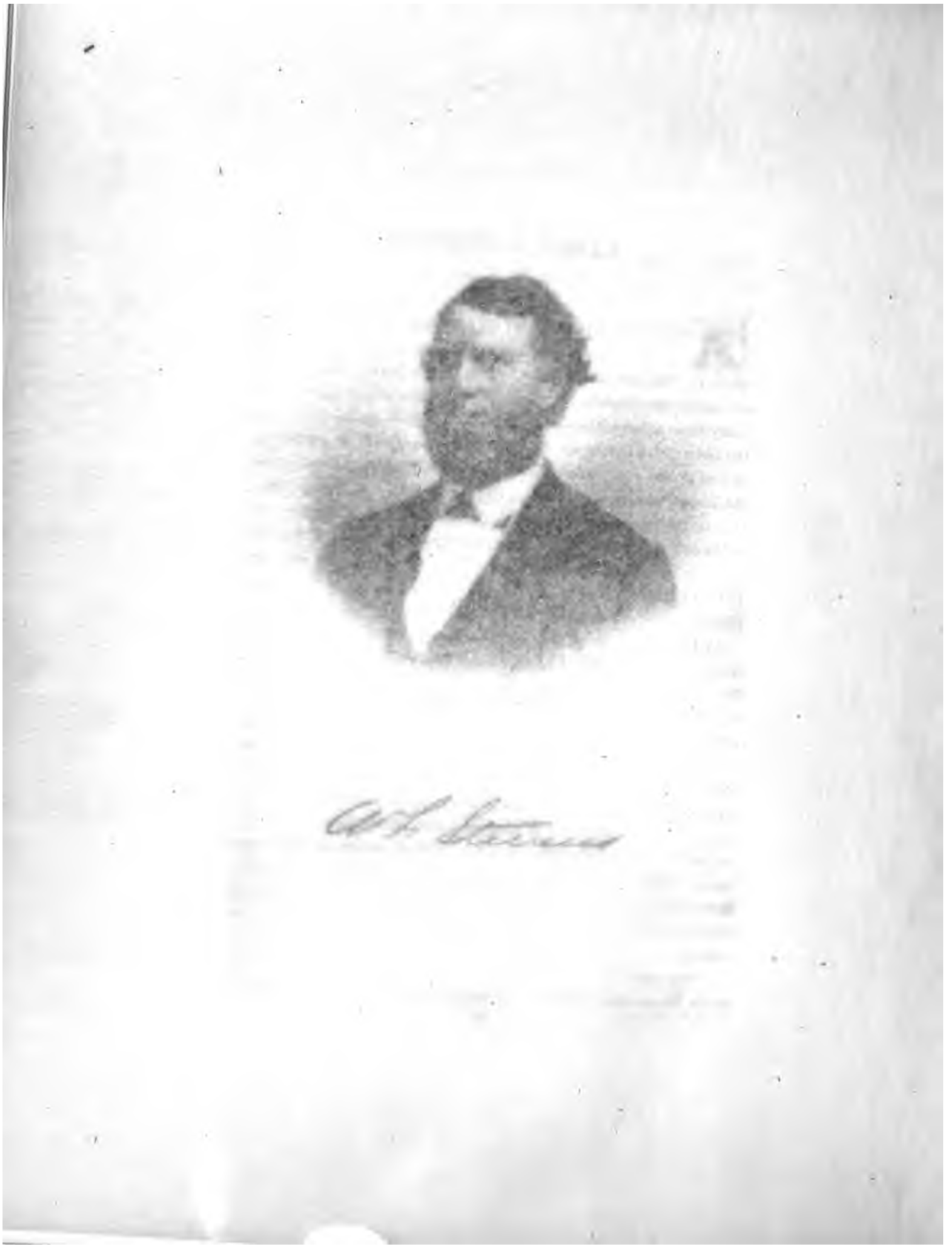
"The contest in our country has been between republican ideas on one side and aristocracy on the other—the Pilgrims and the Cavaliers. Jamestown typifies the one, and Plymouth Rock the other. Weeds and thistles have overgrown the site of the first settlements on the banks of the James, but Plymouth Rock remains; and ages after the waves of the ocean shall have worn away the last vestige of that rock, the free civilization and social ideas of New England will be doing their work of Christianizing the races, and inculcating a love for liberty which is as broad in its philanthropy as the universe and knows no distinction of race or color."

Mr. Ferriss possesses an eminently practical order of statesmanship. He is prone to take common sense rather than sentimental views of the subjects of legislation, as is evinced by the following extract from his speech in opposition to the purchase of Alaska:

"I implore the members of this House to remember that the nation is groaning under a debt of more than two thousand five hundred million dollars; that the acquisition of these Russian possessions involves an expense of ten million dollars in currency now called for, with an enormous prospective cost and outlay for their government and protection, perhaps equal to the interest on fifty millions more; that we do not need the territory, and then determine whether they will heap this additional burden upon their constituents. It is a responsibility I do not crave and shall not take. . . . . Gentlemen talk about the honor of the nation being involved, and good faith to a friendly Power requiring the carrying out of this treaty. This is the argument that is expected to win, the sentimental argument cunningly provided and made to hand by the manipulators of the negotiations. The boldness with which this treaty was sought to be forced upon this House has no parallel in our history. For the first time possession was surrendered and taken of the territory acquired before provision was made by legislation for carrying into effect those provisions that required legislative aid. It was a trick of diplomacy, and I hope no one here will be deceived by any such shallow device."

Engraved by C. E. Pierce N York

A. F. Stevens



# AARON F. STEVENS.

AARON FLETCHER STEVENS was born in Londonderry, now Derry, New Hampshire, August 9, 1819. He was the only son of Captain John F. and Martha Stevens, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. His father, who had for many years followed the sea, went to Londonderry a short time before the birth of his son, where the family lived until 1828, when they removed to Manchester, then a small town in Hillsborough County, now the largest and most prosperous city in the State. Here the father, then in the prime of manhood, tried the experiment of farming, but at the end of three years abandoned the pursuit, and took up his residence in Peterboro,' the oldest manufacturing town in the State, attracted thither by the superior facilities there presented for affording education and employment for his children.

At Peterboro' young Stevens found work in a factory under the charge of Governor Steel, and for about four years alternated between that employment and attendance upon the district school. In the meantime, however, the united savings of the family enabled him to return to his native town and attend for a short time the Pinkerton Academy. The means to defray the expenses of this schooling were furnished in part from the earnings of elder sisters, who still live to witness the fruits of their counsels and sacrifices for a brother. The parents, careful and fond of their children, sympathized with their aspirations for improvement, yet the limited means at their command enabled them to furnish little more than the facilities of a common school education. The early aspirations of the son for liberal education and professional life were thus held in check, but he accepted with alacrity the alternative before him, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of a machinist. He worked at this trade for several years as a journeyman, varying his employment,

however, by attendance at the academy at Nashua, as well as by school teaching, which occupied his time for several winters.

In August, 1842, Mr. Stevens, at the invitation of Hon. George Y. Sawyer, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, entered upon the study of the law in his office at Nashua, and in August, 1845, he was admitted to the bar. The same kind interest led Mr. Sawyer to propose a partnership with Mr. Stevens, who in that relation entered at once into a prominent practice before the Courts. At that period Hillsborough County was greatly distinguished for the ability of its bar, numbering on its roll, besides Mr. Sawyer, Benjamin M. Farley, Charles G. Atherton, Franklin Pierce, Daniel Clark, George W. Morrison, and others, all of eminence in the State, and some of much wider legal reputation. It was into such a professional school that Mr. Stevens, sensible of his deficient early culture, and peculiarly averse to all presumption, was thus early thrown. The courage and the thorough preparation with which he entered upon his work, together with his power in grasping the substance of a case, and presenting it in a clear, logical manner, commanded the respect of both Court and bar, and gave him a high professional reputation.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Stevens was for five years Solicitor of Hillsborough County. The absence of the Attorney-General ordinarily imposed upon the Solicitor the duties of prosecuting officer for that large county, thus bringing him into professional conflict with the most experienced and adroit practitioners, furnishing a rigorous test of his resources, and contributing essentially to his early distinction as a lawyer. He subsequently entered into a professional partnership with Hon. Aaron W. Sawyer, his old schoolmate and friend, now ranking among the ablest lawyers in the State.

Mr. Stevens entered upon active political life as a Whig, and followed the fortunes of his party with unswerving fidelity when it was in a despised and almost hopeless minority in the State. His first active effort in the political arena was put forth in the memorable campaign of 1840. He was a member of the last Whig Convention held in Baltimore in 1852. In 1849 he was a member of the State Legis-

lature, representing the city of Nashua, and again in 1854 when the Democracy, after an almost unparalleled contest, was defeated in the Legislature and overthrown in the State. He was again a Representative in the Legislature in 1856 and 1857. His judgment, candor, and forecast, united with dignity, clearness, and condensation as a debater, gave him commanding influence in the Legislature, and rendered him one of the most popular speakers in the State. In the Whig party he belonged to that portion who were strong in their anti-slavery convictions, and he carried those ideas with him into the Republican organization, of which he was an early and leading member in New Hampshire.

When, at the outbreak of the rebellion, a call was made for men to defend the capital, Mr. Stevens, who had the year previous been commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteer Militia of the State, was one of the first to offer his services to the Governor, and on the 29th of April received his commission as Major of the First New Hampshire three months' regiment of Volunteer Infantry. The regiment immediately reported at Washington, and took part in the movement from Harper's Ferry towards Winchester, but was engaged in no battle.

Returning home with his regiment, he resumed the practice of his profession, but in the following year was again called into the service by the unsolicited tender from the Governor of a commission as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He promptly accepted, and having organized his command, he led to the field a superb regiment made up of men from seven of the ten counties in the State. There was probably no regiment in the war more remarkable for intelligence and soldierly qualities, and under a commander whom they followed with confidence, they maintained their fine reputation to the end.

Among the names inscribed on the standard of this gallant regiment are Fredericksburg, its baptismal battle, Suffolk, Walthall Road, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Battery 5, Petersburg, and Battery Harrison, in all of which battles their Colonel

participated with them. During the siege of Petersburg, in the campaign of 1864, Colonel Stevens commanded a brigade. In the assault on Fort Harrison, September 29th, he fell severely wounded while at the head of his regiment and brigade. He remained upon the spot where he was stricken down, within a few yards of the fort, until the colors of his command were planted upon the parapet of the captured work, and was then carried from the field. In December following he was brevetted Brigadier-General. The official records of the war, as well as the voice of his companions in arms, bear testimony to his courage as a soldier and his coolness and skill as a commander.

Having closed an honorable military career, and resumed the practice of his profession, General Stevens was, in December, 1866, unanimously nominated for Congress. In March following he took his seat as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress. He served in that Congress on the Naval Committee, and the Committee on the "Treatment of Union Prisoners." Having been re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he was continued a member of the Naval Committee, and served on the Committee on Patents. During his Congressional service, General Stevens has not often addressed the House in a formal speech. His chief efforts are given to the investigations of the Committee room, but he has occasionally spoken on national subjects. The vital national interests which were identified with the great political struggle in New Hampshire and Connecticut in 1868 called forth from him a well-considered speech in the House on the 8th of February of that year, in which he presented the subject of Reconstruction in its leading and essential features. He also made a short but terse argument in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, in which he paid a merited tribute to the great war minister Edwin M. Stanton. On the 19th of February, 1870, he addressed the House on "Grant and the Administration," in which he fully sustained the policy of the President, and denounced repudiation and the expansion of the currency.

H. L. Cake

HON HENRY L. CAKE,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

# HENRY L. CAKE.

HENRY L. CAKE was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1827. After receiving such education as was afforded by the public schools of his native village, he applied himself to learning the art of printing, first in the office of the "State Capital Gazette," and afterwards in the office of the "Democratic Union," at Harrisburg. In 1846 he joined some of his companions in raising a company in Harrisburg for the war in Mexico, but, after the company was accepted, he was kept at home by the interference of his relatives. He afterwards worked in the office of the "Pottsville Emporium," and subsequently went to Philadelphia, where, as a journeyman printer, he worked successively in the offices of the "Daily Chronicle," and the "Daily Pennsylvanian," and in the establishment of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co.

In the spring of 1849 he was employed in the coal business by the Forest Improvement Company, and removed to Schuylkill County. After remaining in the service of that company a year, he purchased a small interest in a coal-screen factory in Pottsville, and took the personal management of the works.

In June, 1854, he was elected brigadier-general of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Uniformed Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served five years, during which term there was much interest manifested in his brigade, which was the strongest in the State.

An active politician, his lot had been cast with the Democratic party by reason of his associations, but having early become imbued with the principles of protection to home industry, the Democracy could never safely calculate upon his assistance, when it put forward candidates who were not decided tariff men.

The passage of the Omnibus bill by Congress in 1850, followed by

the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, induced him to secure an interest in the Democratic newspapers in Pottsville, the "Emporium" and the "Mining Register," in order to influence them in attempting to preserve the status of the party. The attempt to force the Lecompton constitution into the platform divided the Democratic party, and, in 1860, Mr. Cake took a prominent part in the canvass for Douglas, denouncing all who favored even a temporary compromise with the Breckenridge wing of the party.

The weekly issue of his paper, the "Pottsville Mining Record," was a constant warning, from 1858 until the war began, that the politicians of the South, encouraged by mistaken Democratic leaders throughout the North, meant to rebel against the government. To his mind the Democratic party was deliberately and wilfully destroyed, in order that an excuse for rebellion might ensue in the election of Mr. Lincoln. So fully had this thought taken possession of his mind, that he tried to induce his military associates to form, arm, and drill a regiment for active service when called upon; but his own time being engrossed in the attention required by a constantly-increasing business, which included the mining and shipping of coal, the management of two factories, a store, and printing establishment, the suggestion was not carried out. But to his efforts mainly was due the fact that his own company, the Pottsville National Light Infantry, was kept together. The armory of the infantry was in the hall over his store and counting-house. He was captain of the company during the time he was at the head of the brigade, but for two years previous to the rebellion it was commanded by his friend Capt. Edmund McDonald, Gen. Cake holding only the rank of first corporal in the organization.

On the evening of Thursday, April 11, 1861, the company met to perfect the details of its annual concert, to come off on the first Monday in May. After the business for which the meeting had been called was disposed of, Gen. Cake, who had returned that evening from a hurried business visit to New York and Philadelphia, stated that the firing on the "Star of the West" in Charleston harbor had

precipitated the civil conflict he had dreaded, but deemed inevitable, and constantly predicted for two years past; that, in his opinion, it was going to surpass the most terrible war on record, and that for those who intended to take part in it there would be some honor in being first in the field. Every man present at once volunteered. A committee was appointed (Capt. E. W. McDonald, Lieut. Louis J. Martin, and Gen. Cake), to forward the resolutions offering the services of the company to Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, at Washington, and to Gov. Curtin, at Harrisburg. The duty was performed that night. The next morning the recruiting flag was hoisted over the armory, and J. Addison McCool, F. W. Conrad, and other employees of Gen. Cake were started, with drums and flags, in a four-horse band-wagon, and the business of war was commenced in Pottsville. That day Sumter fell. The next, Saturday, April 13, Gen. Cameron telegraphed the acceptance of the company. Recruiting was brisk. On Monday, the 15th, the call for 75,000 troops was published in all the newspapers, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Eli Slifer, telegraphed the acceptance of the company. In the meantime, the always successful rival of the infantry, the Pottsville Washington Artillery, was not idle. Capt. James Wren telegraphed the offer of its services to Harrisburg, which were accepted by Mr. Slifer within two hours after he had accepted the infantry. Both companies were ordered to Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 17, where they met the Ringgold Artillery, of Reading, the Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and the Allen Infantry, of Allentown. At six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 18, these troops were mustered into the service of the United States, and immediately ordered off to Washington by way of York and Baltimore. Soon after the train left York a telegram was received stating that it would be impossible to march through Baltimore without a conflict with the mob, and when it arrived within twenty-five miles of Baltimore the authorities of that city ordered it to stop, stating that the news of the approaching train with volunteers for Washington had excited the mob to frenzy. The train was thereupon shoved into

a siding. If a conductor had been on the train he had disappeared, and no one in authority could be found to be consulted. At this juncture, Capt. McDonald, at the instance of Gen. Cake, called a meeting of the officers, and stated that he was going on with his company if he had to take charge of the engine and one car for the purpose. He was promptly joined in the resolution by all the officers in the battalion, and the train was put in motion and kept on its way, notwithstanding the menacing telegrams received from Baltimore at every station. Upon arriving at the Calvert street station the crowd was so dense and demonstrative that the motion was reversed and the train was shoved back to the Bolton station, where the battalion was formed in line before the excited Baltimorians arrived. The men had been cautioned not to answer any abuse or threats, nor to resent any demonstration short of actual violence. In case of attack they were to remain close together, and they had that confidence in themselves that would have rendered it hazardous to block their passage through the city. All the violence that could be offered by words was heaped upon them, and some stones and clubs were thrown; but the quiet, orderly, and determined march of that five hundred men, for the most part unarmed and ununiformed, had much of menace in it, and though the mob felt sure of the sympathy of the police, who made a show of guarding the flanks, the battalion reached the Washington depot in good time, and arrived in Washington before dark—where they were hailed by thousands of the loyal sojourners as the saviors of the capitol, and were quartered in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Massachusetts troops arrived twenty-four hours afterwards.

Thus, on the 18th of April, the first soldiers had reached Washington from the North. Mr. Cake having been formally elected, that morning, before being mustered into service, to fill the vacancy existing in his company for second lieutenant, he was further promoted on the 1st of May following, by the unanimous vote of officers and men, colonel of the regiment, which, instead of being called "1st," which it was, in fact, was numbered the "25th" of the Pennsylvania line.

Arriving at Washington with the first soldiers that enlisted for the defence of the nation, Gen. Cake can justly claim to be the first Northern man to raise the flag in active service against the rebellion.

After serving three and a half months the 25th was mustered out, and its colonel was authorized to reorganize his regiment at Pottsville, which was rapidly accomplished, and he again took the field at the head of the 96th Pennsylvania. His command took part in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac, and gained, under him, a reputation for endurance, discipline, and courage that it never lost. During the time that he served, whether in command of the regiment, brigade, or division, he shared all the dangers and hardships of his men.

He resigned his commission in the summer of 1863, in order to save a very fine property from destruction. He devoted himself with energy to business, and became president of the Philadelphia Coal Company, one of the most successful enterprises in the anthracite region, owned exclusively by himself and his partner.

He was the Union candidate of Schuylkill County for the Pennsylvania State Senate, in 1861, and again, in 1864. He was elected, as a Republican, to the Fortieth Congress for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, in 1866. His predecessor was a Democrat, and his district was regarded as devotedly Democratic, yet Gen. Cake in Congress acted with the most radical Republicans, being among the first to demand the impeachment of President Johnson, and he was rewarded by his constituents with a re-election by an increased majority.

# ULYSSES MERCUR.

ULYSSES MERCUR was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1818. During his early youth he enjoyed but meagre opportunities for education, but at sixteen he went to Jefferson College, where he completed his preparatory and regular collegiate studies in four years, graduating in 1842 with the first honors of his class. When a junior, he was selected by the literary society of which he was a member as its champion in debate in one of the "contests" for which that college is celebrated. The "honor" was, by the judges, awarded to him over his competitor, Clement C. Valandingham, of the senior class. During the last sixteen months of his college course Mr. Mercur occupied himself, in addition to his regular studies, in reading law under the direction of Hon. Mr. McKennan, of Washington, Pennsylvania. After graduation, Mr. Mercur continued the study of law in his native town, and in the following year (1843) was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged till his appointment, in March, 1861, to fill a vacancy as president judge of the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania. In October following he was elected, without opposition, to the same office for the term of ten years.

Judge Mercur was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Fremont for the presidency in 1856, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1860. In October, 1864, he was elected Representative from the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and resigned his judgeship. He was re-elected in 1866 and in 1868. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Claims.

Engd by G. E. Perine

John P. C. Shanks

HON. JOHN P. C. SHANKS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

# JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, June 17, 1826. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland. His grandfather, Joseph Shanks, entered the Continental army immediately after the battle of Lexington, and served through the Revolution, participating in the battle of Yorktown. His father, Michael Shanks, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an elder brother served through the Mexican war.

His father left the State of Virginia in 1839, on account of opposition to slavery, and settled in the wilderness of Jay County, Indiana. The subject of this sketch had few advantages of schools, either in Virginia or in his forest home in the west. His parents being in limited circumstances, struggling to make a home in a new country, their son participated in their labors, hardships, and privations. From his fifteenth to his seventeenth year he suffered intensely from an attack of rheumatism, much of his time being helpless, and while in this condition studied industriously under his father, who was a good scholar. Regaining his health, he pursued his studies during all the waking hours which were not occupied with the severest manual labor. He studied by fire-light at home, and by camp-fires in the woods. He read in the highway while driving his team, and carried his book when he plowed. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Michigan to earn money with which to pursue the study of law. In 1847 he commenced the study of law in his own county, working for his board, and devoting every third week of his time to labor for his father on the farm.

He was admitted to practise law in 1850, and during that year was acting auditor of his county. In the autumn following he was

elected prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court by the unanimous vote of both political parties.

Upon his entrance upon the field of politics he was a Whig, and as such he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1853. Two years later, the liquor question being an element in politics, he was defeated as an advocate of legal prohibition.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and took his seat July 4, 1861, when Congress was assembled by proclamation of President Lincoln to take measures for the prosecution of the war. He voluntarily fought in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and by great efforts succeeded in rallying a portion of the fugitives from the ill-fated field.

For his conduct in that battle Mr. Shanks was appointed brigadier-general by Mr. Lincoln, but declined, as he told the President, because "Bull Run demonstrated that promotions should be withheld until men proved themselves competent to command." He accepted an appointment on the staff of General Fremont, and served with him in Missouri. When that officer was relieved, Mr. Shanks remained with his successor, General Hunter, until the reassembling of Congress.

On the 20th of December, 1861, Mr Shanks offered the following important resolution in the House of Representatives:

*Resolved*, That the constitutional power to return fugitive slaves to their masters rests solely with the civil department of the government; and that the order of the Secretary of War, under date of December 6, 1861, to General Wool, for the delivery of a slave to Mr. Jessup, of Maryland, as well as all other military orders for the return of slaves, are assumptions of the military power over the civil law and the rights of the slave.

This resolution, the first Congressional action against the return of slaves, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and, eventually, in substance, was made an article of war. On the 4th of March, 1862, in a speech in Congress, Mr. Shanks vindicated General Fremont, and upheld his proclamation giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. At the close of that session of Congress he again served on General Fremont's staff, in his West Virginia campaign.

In the summer of 1863 Mr. Shanks raised the 7th Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, and on the 6th of December was ordered with them from Indianapolis to the field. In the following February he was breveted a brigadier-general for meritorious conduct. Having given efficient service until sometime after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, he was mustered out in September, 1865, at Hempstead, Texas. He was breveted a major-general by the voluntary recommendation of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, as a matter of justice which he declared to be due so meritorious an officer.

Mr. Shanks has taken an efficient part in the legislation of the Congresses with which he has been connected. He has made several speeches which have attracted marked attention, especially those delivered in the Fortieth Congress on Fenian prisoners, and on the independence of Crete. For the latter speech, made January 7, 1869, in support of his resolution introduced in the House December 7, 1868, he received the thanks of the Greek and Cretan governments.

## JACOB H. ELA.

JACOB H. ELA was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, July 18, 1820. At fourteen he entered a woolen mill, in which he worked three years, and then went to Concord for the purpose of learning the printing business in the office of the "New Hampshire Statesman," of which he was afterwards one of the publishers. As early as 1835 he entered actively into the anti-slavery movement; was for several years one of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Anti-slavery Society, and the publisher of its organ, "The Herald of Freedom." He aided actively in the movement against the annexation of Texas, which resulted in the defeat of the Democrats in New Hampshire, and the election of John P. Hale to the United States Senate. He assisted in establishing the "Independent Democrat," at Concord, and was one of its publishers. In 1847 he returned to his native town, where he held various local offices. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise he again actively engaged in politics. In 1857 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1861 was appointed United States Marshal, serving until 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson. In 1867 he was elected a Representative for New Hampshire to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was a member of the Committee on Printing and the Committee on Freedman's Affairs. He spoke briefly and forcibly on several important subjects of legislation; for example, in a speech, December 3, 1867, he opposed the repeal of the tax on cotton because it would "take from the internal revenue of the country one-fifteenth part of the whole amount derived from excise, without making any provision for decreasing the expenses of the government." A few days later he ably reviewed the President's Message, asserting "that it was full of the spirit of the rebellion, wicked in its assumptions and reckless in its statements." Mr. Ela was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of seventeen hundred votes over the Democratic candidate.

Engd by G.E. Perine N York

Morton C. Hunter

HON. MORTON C. HUNTER,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

Morton C. Hunter

# MORTON C. HUNTER.

MORTON C. HUNTER was born at Versailles, Indiana, February 5, 1825. He was educated at the Indiana University, and in 1847 graduated in the Law Department. On the 26th of September, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha A. La Bertew, and soon after located in Bloomington for the practice of law. He immediately took a leading position among the members of the Bloomington bar, which in ability has always ranked as one of the foremost in the State. In politics he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for General Taylor for President in 1848. After the disintegration of the Whig party he attached himself to the Republican organization, and has since been a bold and successful advocate of its principles.

In 1858 he was the Republican candidate for representative in the State legislature, and was elected by over three hundred majority in a county which had always been relied upon as strongly Democratic. He was a leading member of the legislature, and gave shape to much of its most important legislation. In 1860 he was the Lincoln elector for the Third District, which, after a thorough canvass, was carried for the Republicans by a large majority. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Morton, brigadier-general of the fifth military district of Indiana, and for the purpose of organizing the militia therein he spent three months in canvassing the counties, neither charging nor receiving anything for pay or expenses.

On the 19th of August, 1862, he was put in command of the military camp at Madison for the purpose of raising the 82d Indiana Regiment. He was commissioned colonel, and on the first of September landed at Louisville, Kentucky, with his regiment fully armed and equipped. The regiment was placed in a brigade under command

of General Burbridge, and remained in the vicinity of Louisville just one month, marching from point to point to resist the Rebel General Kirby Smith who was then threatening the city. Subsequently Col. Hunter's regiment, as a part of the army under General Buell, marched through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg's forces, and was at the battle of Perrysville. It took part in the battle of Stone River, in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and in the Tullahoma campaign which drove General Bragg and his forces across the Cumberland River. The regiment next participated in the battle of Chickamauga. It was the first regiment that took position upon the memorable hill, the holding of which in that battle saved the Union army. It was also in the fight at Brown's Ferry, which broke the rebel lines and opened communication by the Cumberland River with our army at Chattanooga, then in an almost starving condition. It was next in the storming of Mission Ridge, and, on the 25th of February, 1863, was in the fight at Rocky-Face Ridge in which its lieutenant-colonel, Paul E. Slocum, was killed.

On the 7th of May following, the regiment marched with the grand army under Major-General Sherman, and shared all the hardships, battles, and successes of the memorable campaign which won Atlanta, the great rebel stronghold of the south-west. At Atlanta Colonel Hunter took command of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division of the 14th Army Corps, and commanded it until the close of the war. He joined in Sherman's grand march to the sea, and in the arduous campaign through the Carolinas by way of Richmond to the national capital. He participated in the grand review at Washington on the 25th of May, 1865, after the surrender of the rebel armies. He was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services. During the three years he was in the army he was away from his command but once, and that only for fourteen days to visit a sick member of his family. His command was always in the front when the fighting was done, never performing garrison or guard duty in the rear.

In 1866 Mr. Hunter was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Indiana, and was elected by a majority of

696 votes, notwithstanding a heavy importation against him, his district bordering on Kentucky, and lying between the Second and Fourth Districts both of which were strongly Democratic.

As a member of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Hunter performed valuable service for his constituents and the country. On the 18th of December, 1867, he introduced an elaborate and carefully prepared bill "To provide internal revenue, to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," the great object of which was to relieve the industrial interests of the country from internal tax, and to place the same on luxuries and the wealth of the country. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who subsequently reported some of its material features in "a bill abolishing the tax on manufactures," and "a bill abolishing bonded warehouses," both of which were passed. He also introduced a bill "to fund the national debt, and for other purposes," which was referred to the same committee. A bill "to tax greenbacks, and other national currency, by the States in like manner as other personal property" introduced by him was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, the substance of which was reported upon favorably and is now the law. He was also the author of a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, and a certain class of soldiers of the Mexican war. He made but few speeches, but in these evinced profound thought and extensive research. His speech on finance was regarded as one of the ablest made on that subject.

He is a man of fine physical development, being six feet in height and well proportioned. He is strictly temperate, never having used spirituous liquors nor tobacco in any form. Of excellent attainments, sound judgment, and untiring industry, he has fulfilled every public duty with honor to himself and satisfaction to his friends.

# CHARLES UPSON.

CHARLES UPSON is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hartford County of that State, March 19, 1821. He was reared as a farmer boy, received a common-school education, subsequently, however, enjoying the advantages of a neighboring academy, during several terms. At sixteen he commenced teaching school; thus employing himself for seven successive winters, and devoting the intervening summers, for the most part, to labor upon the farm of his father. When twenty-three years old he entered the law school of Yale College, pursuing there, during one year, the study of law. At the end of this time, in the fall of 1845, he went to Michigan, St. Joseph County, where he continued his law studies, accompanied with one or two terms of teaching school. Two years after his removal, he was appointed deputy-clerk of the county, serving two years in this capacity. In the meantime, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and in the following year was elected, as the Whig candidate, clerk of the county of St. Joseph. Two years afterwards he was elected prosecuting attorney for the same county, holding this office during two years.

Mr. Upson was in 1854, as the Republican candidate, elected State Senator; and at the close of his Senatorial term, he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, his present residence. In 1860 he received the election of attorney-general of the State of Michigan, and held the office two years. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served on the Committee on Elections, and was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

Eng by C.B. Perine

S S Marshall

HON. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

[illegible]

# SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

SAMUEL S. MARSHALL was born in Gallatin County, Illinois, in 1821. The educational institutions of the West were at that time of an inferior grade, and although he studied for two years at Cumberland College, Kentucky, he was more indebted for any considerable advance in knowledge to his private studies and to his love of books, than to his educational facilities. After a pretty extensive, but very desultory course of reading, Mr. Marshall commenced the study of law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Henry Eddy of Shawneetown. Mr. Marshall was at that time in very feeble health, with little hope of improvement, and he commenced the study of law more from a desire of extending his range of information than from a hope of engaging successfully in the practice of the profession. He pursued his studies, nevertheless, with considerable vigor, and was licensed by the Supreme Court to practice in all the courts of the State. He opened a law-office in Hamilton County, Illinois, and almost immediately achieved unhoped-for success at the bar.

In the fall of 1846, only one year from the time he commenced the practice of the law, he was elected to the lower branch of the State legislature. Although the youngest member of the Illinois Legislature, he took an active part in its deliberations and proceedings. In March, 1847, he was unanimously elected by that body to the office of State's Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, and immediately resigned his seat in the Legislature for the purpose of entering upon the duties of his new office. The Judicial District included fifteen counties, in two of which and in portions of others the people were in open and organized resistance to the authority of the laws. Crimes of every grade were of frequent occurrence, and it had been impossible to get officers or men to enforce the laws. The Legislature that elected Mr. Marshall Prosecuting Attorney passed a law for the "enlargement of the vicinage," which provided that when the Governor should be notified that in any county, by reason of lawless organizations, the laws were powerless, he was authorized by proclamation to organize a district composed of all the

counties in the Judicial Circuit, in some portion of which a court should convene having jurisdiction of all criminal causes within the District. The new district court was immediately organized, and the rioters who did not flee were promptly arrested. They were amazed and alarmed to find themselves arraigned by a fearless prosecutor before intelligent and impartial jurors determined to vindicate the supremacy of the laws. The new prosecutor won the respect and confidence of all by the success with which he pursued a course so vigorously begun. After a few salutary examples were made, the rioters returned to the peaceful avocations of life. Violence ceased, feuds died out, and the lawless counties have ever since been peaceful and prosperous.

After serving his term of two years as State's Attorney with general approval, Mr. Marshall declined a re-election. He was not permitted, however, to remain long in private life, and in March, 1851, he was elected by the people, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. In this office, by a faithful, upright, and impartial administration of justice, he won the confidence and respect of the public, without regard to party. This office he resigned in the fall of 1854, to accept the position of Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois. His election was vigorously contested not only by the opposition party, but by a bolting Democratic candidate. A clause in the State Constitution furnished a plausible pretext with which to go before the people. It declared all Judges in the State ineligible to any other office, State or Federal, during the term for which they were elected, and for one year thereafter, and that all votes cast for them for any other office should be void. This clause had always been regarded by the best lawyers of the State as having no validity whatever, as applied to Federal offices, since the qualifications for them should manifestly be fixed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Up to this time, however, there had been no adjudication thereon, and it afforded a plausible pretext for appealing to the masses, who do not readily comprehend these legal distinctions.

With three candidates in the field the contest was conducted with

great activity, but when the ballots were counted it was found that Judge Marshall had led his foremost competitor by nearly six thousand majority. The contest, however, did not end here, but was carried to the House of Representatives on the ground that all the votes cast for Mr. Marshall were void, and that the candidate having the next highest vote was entitled to the seat. This was at the first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress. The seat of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate, was contested at the same time and upon the same ground. This decision is entitled to greater weight as a precedent, from the fact that the Senate being then overwhelmingly Democratic, decided the case almost unanimously in favor of Judge Trumbull, a Republican; and the House, being Republican, decided in favor of Judge Marshall, a Democrat.

Mr. Marshall was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and declining another re-election, retired at the end of the term to private life. In 1861 he was re-elected to the office of Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and held this office until 1864, when he resigned and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He has since been twice re-elected by large majorities, and retains the undiminished confidence of his constituents.

In 1862, he received the votes of the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature for the United States Senate, and was within three or four votes of an election over Judge Trumbull. In the Fortieth Congress he received the votes of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives for Speaker.

In politics Mr. Marshall has always been a decided Democrat. He was a supporter of the Union cause during the war. While firm and decided in maintaining his views, he is ever courteous towards opponents, and always retains their respect and good will. He seems unambitious of display, and in his bearing is modest even to diffidence. He does not often participate in the debates of the House, but when he speaks invariably commands attention. His oratory is calm, deliberate, and logical, as is befitting the able jurist and judicious statesman.

## ALBERT G. BURR.

ALBERT G. BURR is a native of Illinois, and was born in the year 1829. Receiving a good education he entered on the study of law, and practiced his profession. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature. He was a member in the following year of the State Constitutional Convention, and was the author of the address to the people accompanying the new Constitution. He was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1863, and in 1866 was elected to the Fortieth Congress, and was placed on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and of the War of 1812, and also on the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

In his speeches on the supplementary Reconstruction bill, Mr. Burr strongly opposed the Reconstruction measures as overthrowing the State governments, as establishing a military despotism in the South, as a usurpation of power on the part of Congress, and utterly unconstitutional. To the dominant party he addressed himself, "Go on in your wild fanaticism; proselyte with the bayonet; persuade through the potent voice of 'commanders;' give efficiency to party decrees in general orders; tear down with impious hands the fabric of your fathers, and rear in its stead the ungainly structure which will result from your labors of Reconstruction."

Among other speeches of Mr. Burr in this Congress was that on strengthening the public credit, also a speech on the finances of the country. As might be expected, Mr. Burr was a strong opposer of the measures relating to the impeachment of President Johnson, and his speech on the subject ably presented the general views of the opposition in regard to this grave question. Mr. Burr was an active and able member on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, and his return by his constituents to the Forty-first Congress evinces the estimation which they placed upon his energy, vigilance, and faithfulness.

Eng'd by Geo E. Perine

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM [illegible]

# COLUMBUS DELANO.

COLUMBUS DELANO was born at Shoreham, Vermont, in the year 1809. At eight years of age he removed to Ohio, in the care of immediate relatives, who settled in the county of Knox. His boyhood was passed in the lighter avocations of the farm, joined with persistent devotion to study. He pursued his elementary education at such schools as were then available, learning the Latin language with but little aid from classical teachers. His historical reading at the age of eighteen was extensive. With a seriousness becoming his disposition, rather than his years, he began thus early to consider how he should make his way in the world, and what pathway was to lead him out of obscurity to a useful position in life. Without the aid of influential friends, but cheered with the encouraging words of those who knew and loved him, he determined to undertake the study of law.

In 1829 he entered the office of Hosmer Curtis, Esq., then a noted special pleader, practicing at Mount Vernon, Ohio. After three years of preparation he was admitted to the bar, in 1832, and commenced practice at Mount Vernon at the age of twenty-two.

Though no display of talent had been exhibited to justify the expectation that he would triumph suddenly over the formidable obstacles in the way of the young attorney, his success was immediate. He had the good fortune to be employed as junior counsel in a local suit, involving important legal questions and considerable estate. Having been left by an accident to the sole management of the case, he was triumphantly successful, and thus gained a reputation, the immediate effect of which was his election as prosecuting-attorney in a county adverse to his politics. After three years' service he was re-elected, but immediately resigned the trust, which interfered with

his general practice. His constant attention upon the courts for a period of ten years, his uniform success as an advocate, his thoroughness and integrity as a lawyer, met with ample reward.

In politics he has ever been opposed to Slavery and the Democratic policy. Seeking no office while pursuing his profession, he was still the occasional exponent of the Whig party in local contests. Surrounded by a cordon of Democratic counties, there seemed to be little hope for his popular preferment. But being unanimously nominated for Congress by the Whigs of his district, in 1844, he was elected by a majority of twelve over his Democratic competitor, Hon. Caleb J. McNulty, a gentleman of extensive popularity, resources and power. The Democratic candidate for Governor received 600 majority in the same district, at the same election. On the 1st of December, 1845, Mr. Delano took his seat in the Twenty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. This was an epoch in Congressional history. Contemporaneous with Mr. Polk's administration, it comprised men of great experience and ability. The measures of war and conquest, of Oregon and Mexico, were the vexed questions of that day, the evil shadows of which lengthened into the future. On the Oregon question, Mr. Delano advocated the claims for the largest measure of territory against the settlement which eventually prevailed. On the 11th of May, 1846, he voted with John Quincy Adams, and twelve others, against the declaration that "war existed by the act of Mexico," defending his votes and the action of his associates by a speech in the House. Put forward as a leader of the fourteen who voted against the false declaration, he fully answered their expectations, but without the politician's circumspection as to the future. The speech made great contention, and was regarded of so much significance that Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Chipman, of Missouri, and Mr. Tibbatt's, of Kentucky, gave themselves serious concern to answer it.

His district having been changed by special legislation, he was not a candidate for re-election, but retired to close up his business in the courts. His name was brought before the Whig convention of Ohio on the 22d of February, 1848, for nomination as a candidate for

Governor; and though he had voted in Congress to reinforce the army, and to supply the army, the vote against the *declaration* contributed to place him in opposition to the war, and he was consequently defeated by two votes. Retiring from his profession, he removed to the city of New York, as principal of the banking firm of Delano, Dunlevy & Co., with a branch at Cincinnati, Ohio. After four years he withdrew from a successful business, in 1856, returning to his home in Ohio, to engage in agriculture. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, and supported Mr. Lincoln for the nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Commissary-General of Ohio, and administered that department with marked success until the General Government assumed the subsistence of all volunteers. The following year the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature brought his name forward for the United States Senate, and he again lacked but two votes of a nomination.

In 1863 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. In 1864 he was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, and was Chairman of the Ohio delegation in that body. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress in that year, and served as Chairman of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives. As an evidence of the integrity of his character, and the confidence reposed in him by the House, it is sufficient to state that every bill reported by him was passed into a law. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Immediately upon the close of his Congressional term, he was nominated by President Grant, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, one of the most important and responsible offices in the Government.

## SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER was born December 10, 1817, in Clark County, Ohio. He graduated at Miami University in the class of 1841, engaged in the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and has ever since been mainly engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1852–3 Mr. Shellabarger was a member of the State Legislature of Ohio, and was afterwards elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and also to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. As a member of Congress he was active, efficient and influential. Among the speeches delivered by him in the successive terms of his Congressional career, was that on the rights of the government in war; that on suspending the writ of *habeas corpus;* one on the power of the government to reorganize the rebel States; another on the right to disfranchise rebels; and yet another on the power of the United States to protect its citizens in the several States.

In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and as such acted and spoke against the policy of "letting down the high and important requirements of the law prescribing the test oath." As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he spoke against the treaty by which the Osage Indian Lands were ceded to a railroad corporation. He made an elaborate speech against the purchase of Alaska, and another against extending the protection of the United States over Hayti and San Domingo. He maintained that "the author and contrivers of the rebellion must be excepted from the national amnesty." In a speech on the Suffrage Amendment he advocated a more sweeping prohibition, by which no power would be left the States to make discriminations as to who should vote. Soon after the close of the Fortieth Congress, he went abroad as minister to Portugal, but returned after a few months on account of failing health.

Engd by G.F. Perine N. York

Geo. A. Hulsey

Jno A Halsey

# GEORGE A. HALSEY.

GEORGE A. HALSEY was born in Springfield, Essex County, New Jersey, December 7, 1827. Before he was of age his family removed to Newark, where he entered early into business life. He almost immediately developed into a prudent, enterprising, and successful business man. The qualities which have since given him reputation and honor were early manifested, and he soon became a director in the largest banking and other financial institutions of the city of Newark.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the firm, of which he was the head, met with severe reverses, their business being confined to the Southern States. In 1860, Mr. Halsey was sent to the New Jersey Assembly, from the district of the city of Newark, in which he resided. Notwithstanding his large Southern trade, and his intimate associations with business men in the South, he had been a strong and active Republican since the organization of that party in New Jersey. He formed one of a minority in the Lower House of the Legislature, but, even under such unfavorable circumstances, his prompt business qualities, his sterling integrity, and sound judgment, gave him large influence, and through that critical period he was one of the strong aids of the patriotic administration of Gov. Olden. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1861.

Upon the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862, he was appointed Assessor for the Fifth District of New Jersey. The revenue law was new, unusual in its provisions, searching in its inquisitorial features, and extremely difficult of execution; but with such ability and integrity did Mr. Halsey discharge his duties, delicate as many of them were, that he commanded, throughout, the undiminished respect and confidence of the entire community. His

sphere of duties comprised one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States, and the questions raised were frequently of the most complicated character; but his decisions were always sustained by the Commissioner, and, in a short period, he acquired an influence in the department, which he has ever since retained. He was frequently consulted by the Commissioner in reference to the construction and revision of the law; and at the close of the rebellion was selected by that officer to visit the Southern States, to instruct the newly appointed revenue officers in their duties; but the official requirements of his own district so fully occupied his time, he was obliged to decline.

His services to the government, however, were not confined to the performance of his official duties. He cordially sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln in its prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and to this end his labors and energies were freely given until the close of the rebellion.

In 1866, an attempt was made by Mr. Johnson to remove him from his position; but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of a successor, and Mr. Halsey retained the assessorship. The act, however, of the President, and the high esteem in which Mr. Halsey was held by his friends, naturally called the attention of the Republicans of his district to him as their best nomination for Congress. He was almost unanimously selected by the convention, and, after a vigorous contest, was elected by a large majority. In Congress he maintained the high character he had previously acquired. He was consulted upon all questions affecting the manufacturing and financial interests of the country, while his services to his constituents were constant and invaluable. He served on the Committee on the District of Columbia; was appointed on the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, and served, with Senators Edmunds and Buckalew, on the sub-committee of the same, "to examine the method of printing and issuing bonds, notes, and other securities," the results of which secured important reforms in the Treasury Department.

In 1868, Mr. Halsey was unanimously renominated for Congress,

but was defeated. His popularity was attested by the fact that his vote in the district largely exceeded that of Gen. Grant.

Upon relinquishing his seat in Congress, he actively resumed the duties consequent upon his association with the manufacturing business with which he has been connected since 1866. He is not unmindful, however, of the large interests which centre around him, and which naturally look to him for their promotion, but gives to them much time and attention.

When Mr. Boutwell assumed the position of Secretary of the Treasury, having known Mr. Halsey since 1862, and having early recognized his merits and ability, he tendered him the important office of Register; but Mr. Halsey's connection with the large manufacturing house to which we have alluded, prevented his acceptance of that position.

In the prime of life, decided in his political convictions, popular in the best sense of that term, universally recognized as a man of the purest personal integrity and honor, his friends are confident that his services to his State and country have not yet terminated.

# JOHN HILL.

JOHN HILL was born at Catskill, New York, June 10, 1821, and spent his youth among his native hills which constitute some of the most picturesque scenery in America. He received but limited advantages of education in the schools, but in boyhood was trained to business in a bank, and subsequently went into mercantile pursuits. In 1844 he went to New Jersey, and settled in Boonton, where he engaged in mercantile business. After holding a number of local offices he was elected to the State Legislature, of which he was a member in 1861, 1862 and 1866, serving during his last term as Speaker. He was efficient in raising troops for the Union army during the rebellion. He has been for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an active friend and promoter of Sunday schools.

From the first he was an active Republican, and as such was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He introduced a bill for promoting a steamship line between New York and European ports by authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with an American Company for carrying the United States mails. Mr. Hill supported the measure by several speeches, and it finally passed both Houses of Congress, but it did not accomplish the end designed through failure of Postmaster-General Randall to make the contract provided for. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which was referred to his Committee, and in a modified form passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate.

P. Sawyer

HON. PHILETUS SAWYER

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN

# PHILETUS SAWYER.

PHILETUS SAWYER was born in Whiting, Vermont, September 22d, 1816. He was favored with no advantages of education save those of the common schools. At the age of seventeen he bought his time from his father, and commenced working by the month as a farm laborer. Having continued in this employment ten years, saving about two thousand dollars, he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847 and engaged into the lumber business. He first rented and subsequently purchased mills and invested in pine lands, building up a large and prosperous business. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1857 and 1861. He was elected Mayor of Oshkosh in 1863; was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, and the same year was elected a Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and has done efficient service on the Committee on Manufactures and Commerce. He never makes speeches, but no member of Congress has greater influence on committees or in private consultation. In a letter to the "Green Bay Gazette," Senator Howe thus speaks of him:

"No District in the United States has sent to Washington an honester man, or a more faithful or efficient Representative. I don't know of an interest in the District that he has abused or neglected. At the same time I do not know a man more tolerant of or generous to his political opponents than he is. Mr. Sawyer's early education was limited; but he was born a gentleman, and he has lived like a gentleman in all the relations of life. In spite of lack of culture, he is today as wisely and familiarly known to the picked men who represent the States of this great republic, in Congress, and is as universally respected too, as any man in either house."

# HAMILTON WARD.

HAMILTON WARD was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, July 3, 1829. In his early childhood, his parents removed to Williamsburg, Virginia, and a few years afterwards to Elmira, New York, where Hamilton was employed upon a farm until nineteen years of age. He then entered a law office, and, after a course of study of about three years, he was admitted to the bar. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at what is now Belmont, a thriving village in Alleghany County. His success was encouraging, and five years after commencing practice, he was elected district-attorney of the county, retaining this office during three years, when he was re-elected. In 1862 he was appointed by the governor one of the Military Committee for raising men for the army in the Senatorial District in which he resided, and was successful in raising several regiments of troops.

In 1864 Mr. Ward was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of New York. In his first Congressional term, he served on the Committees of Claims and Accounts. In 1866 he received, by 7,000 majority, an election to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was a member of the Select Committee of Investigation for inquiring into the subject of President Lincoln's assassination, and chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Ward received in his youth a fair common-school education, obtained mostly, however, by evening study at his home. A Whig until 1854, he then affiliated with the newly-formed Republican party, with which he has ever since acted, and for whose success and triumph he has labored with great diligence and efficiency.

Sidney Perham

# SIDNEY PERHAM.

SIDNEY PERHAM was born in Woodstock, Maine, March 27, 1819. He was educated chiefly in the common schools, and until thirty-five years of age, he was a farmer and school teacher. He was a member of the Maine State Board of Agriculture in 1852 and 1853. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was elected Clerk of Courts for the county of Oxford in 1858, and was re-elected in 1861. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses—receiving in the last election 6,421 majority.

In early life he became interested in the Temperance reform, and by his example and lectures contributed largely to the success of that cause in the State of Maine.

During the war he was untiring in his attention to the wants of the soldiers—visiting them in the hospital, communicating with their friends, aiding them in obtaining discharges, furloughs, pay, bounty, pensions, etc., and in every way possible ministering to their necessities.

He was for six years a member and four years Chairman of the Pension Committee, the duties of which involved a very large amount of labor. He reported and carried through the House most of the provisions of law increasing pensions to invalids in proportion to the degree of disability, and giving an additional pension to widows, according to the number of children dependent on them for support. Mr. Perham, as a member of Congress, was always at the post of duty, whether in the committee room or on the floor of the House. He made but few speeches, never claiming the attention of the House unless the interest of his constituents or the business he had in hand required it.

# JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

JOHN C. CHURCHILL was born at Mooers, Clinton County, New York, January 17, 1821. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, with little means at his disposal for the liberal education of his son, who was consequently mainly dependent on his own resources for education more extensive than was to be procured in the common schools. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1843; adopted the profession of law, and commenced practice in the city of Oswego, where he has continued to reside. From 1857 to 1860 he was district-attorney for Oswego County, and subsequently, until 1864, was county judge. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from the Twenty-second District of New York to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

During the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and with Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Eldridge formed the sub-committee that drafted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution in the form in which it was finally adopted, to wit: "*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.*" Mr. Churchill joined with a majority of the Judiciary Committee in a report recommending the impeachment of President Johnson. He presented a report, revising and improving the judiciary systems of the territories of Montana and Idaho. In an able speech before the House, he supported a bill for constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

# JOHN COBURN.

JOHN COBURN was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 27, 1825. His father was a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Indiana while it was yet a territory. The subject of this sketch enjoyed excellent advantages of early education in his native city, and subsequently attended Wabash College, where he graduated in 1846. He was employed a short time in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. During this and the following year he was a member of the State Legislature. Although one of the youngest members, and in the Whig minority, he took an active part in legislation. The Whigs in that Legislature voted in a body against resolutions approving the Clay Compromise of 1850; thus early showing themselves ready for the great Republican movement, in which some of them became leaders four years later.

In 1856 Mr. Coburn was the Republican candidate for Congress, and conducted the canvass with such ability that his competitor, unable to answer his arguments, quit the stump soon after they had entered upon a series of joint discussions. Mr. Coburn received a much larger vote than the Republican candidates who were successful in the preceding and subsequent elections, but his opponent was declared elected, since it was vital to the success of the Buchanan presidential ticket in the State in November that the Central Congressional District should be carried for the Democrats in October.

In 1853 Mr. Coburn engaged in the defense of Freeman, who, though never a slave, had been seized by a pretended owner from Kentucky under the Fugitive Slave Law. To find evidence for his

client, Mr. Coburn went twice to Kentucky and made two journeys into Canada, and by great exertions succeeded in releasing him from the grasp of the kidnapper. Sympathy with the slave was at that time unpopular in Indiana, and Mr. Coburn lost business by reason of his efforts for Freeman. In 1857 he was counsel for the defence in another celebrated fugitive slave case. These two important cases attracted the attention of the whole country, and had an influence in consolidating a majority in Indiana against the slaveholders in 1860.

In 1858 Mr. Coburn was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, when the plans of the rebels began to appear, many Republicans in Indiana were ready to consent to a peaceful withdrawal of the Southern States, in order to prevent loss of property and life. At this juncture a large mass meeting was addressed by Judge Coburn and Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon, who counselled uncompromising adherence to the Union against the treason of secession, and thus a sentiment was promoted at the State capital which did much to direct Indiana upon the course in which the State gained enduring honor in the war.

Soon after the breaking out of hostilities, Mr. Coburn entered the military service, and was commissioned colonel of the 33d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In September, 1861, he left Indianapolis with his command, and marching into Kentucky was immediately in the midst of active service. With his regiment he bore the brunt of the battle of Wildcat, and did most of the fighting by which Zollicoffer's force was repulsed. Officers and men bore themselves with great coolness and valor, although they had never before been under fire. Thus the first battle of the army of the Cumberland was mainly fought by Col. Coburn's regiment, and the first man who fell in defence of the Union in Kentucky was private McFadden of his command.

Col. Coburn was given command of a brigade, participated in the movements which resulted in the taking of Cumberland Gap; took part in operations in Tennessee, and finally was taken prisoner, with four hundred of his command, at Thompson's Station, on the 5th of

March, 1863. Officers and men were treated with the utmost barbarity while on the way to Richmond, and after their incarceration in Libby Prison. "The iron-hearted monsters who had charge of the prisons," said Col. Coburn, in his report, "had no regard for suffering nor for human life." The prisoners were exchanged at City Point, Virginia, May 5, 1863, and were soon again in active service.

During the spring and summer of 1864, Col. Coburn commanded a brigade in the great Atlanta campaign, participating with distinguished honor in the battles at Resacca, New Hope Church, Golgotha Church, Culp's Farm, and Peach Tree Creek.

On the 2d of September, 1864, the city of Atlanta was surrendered to Col. Coburn, who was met in the suburbs by the mayor, with a flag of truce. The officer who bore a prominent part in the first battle of the army of the Cumberland, had the honor to receive the surrender of the last rebel stronghold in the West. His term of three years having expired, and the war in the West being virtually ended, he retired from the military service on the 25th of September, 1864.

In March, 1865, he was appointed and confirmed Secretary of Montana Territory, but declined the office. In the following October he was elected judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Indiana, an office which he accepted against his own inclinations, the duties of which, however, he performed in a manner highly satisfactory to a bar which is among the ablest in the United States. While upon the bench he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress, and was elected in October, 1866.

During the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Coburn was a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures and the Committee on Banking and Currency. At the short session of Congress, in July, 1867, he proposed an amendment to the Reconstruction acts, imposing penalties for offenses against the rights of voters in the late rebel States. This, if accepted, might have saved Congress the necessity of incorporating similar provisions in an act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which was passed so late as 1870. On the 28th of January, 1868, he addressed the House on the subject of Southern railroads,

in which he was the first to advocate in Congress certain necessary restrictions upon land grants to railroads. In an able legal and historical argument on impeachment, he maintained that Mr. Johnson's "whole history as President has been marked with usurpations of power and violations of rights." In February, 1868, he supported by a speech the bill for the redistribution of the currency, and in January, 1869, he delivered an elaborate and eloquent speech on Finance, in which he showed the importance of funding the national debt and the folly of attempting to resume specie payment by legislation. He also addressed the House in opposition to the bill "to strengthen the public credit," in which he maintained that our national credit, so far from needing "strengthening" by legislation was "good, and growing better every day."

Engr. [illegible]

W. S. Holman

HON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN

REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

W. S. Holman

# WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was born in Verdstown, Indiana, September 6, 1822. His father was one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and after giving him a common school education, instructed him in the science and practice of the law. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court, an office which he held from 1843 to 1846. He was Prosecuting-Attorney from 1847 to 1849. A Convention having been called in 1850 to revise the Constitution of Indiana, Judge Holman was elected a member, and took an important part in the deliberations. In the following year he was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a department of the State Judiciary which was created by the new Constitution to supersede the Probate Court, with more extended jurisdiction. Judge Holman held this office until 1856, when he resumed the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

An undeviating Democrat during his entire Congressional service, he resisted secession, and was steadily for the Union, which he desired to serve by compromise until that was rendered impossible by the hot blood of the rebellious South. He was then for war, but war for the Union only. Few men on the side of the minority in Congress have more influence with political friends, or more respect among partisan opponents than Judge Holman. He is a rapid, fluent, and impressive speaker, with all his extensive legal attainments and political resources effectively at hand in the emergencies of debate. He is prepossessing in appearance, agreeable in manners, and genial in social intercourse.

# MICHAEL C. KERR.

MICHAEL C. KERR was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. Deprived of his father at the age of twelve years, he was left to push his way in the world without material assistance from any one. By his own efforts, and with little aid from schools, he made respectable attainments in knowledge, and commenced the study of law. At twenty years of age he went to Kentucky, where, until 1852, he labored as a teacher, pursuing meantime his law studies. Graduating in the law department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, he in 1852 settled in New Albany, Indiana. Here he engaged diligently in the practice of his profession, and presently formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas L. Smith, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. This partnership continued thirteen years, and in the pursuit of his profession he enjoyed a high degree of success.

In 1856 Mr. Kerr was elected to the State Legislature of his State, having previously and for some time held the office of prosecuting attorney, and for two years that of city attorney of New Albany. He served in the State Legislature for two years, and in 1862 he was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana. This office he held two years, during which time he published five volumes of reports which were executed in a manner highly satisfactory to the profession.

In 1864 Mr. Kerr was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, during which he served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on the Judiciary. He made many speeches which were marked by great legal and logical ability and strict adherence to Democratic policy.

# WILLIAM E. NIBLACK.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK was born in Dubois County, Indiana, May 19, 1822. His father emigrated to Indiana from Kentucky in 1817, and his mother from Virginia in 1820. His early life was in school and upon the farm at alternate intervals, until about sixteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies through parts of three years. The death of his father, however, prevented him from graduating, and he devoted himself at once to the study of law, occasionally busying himself temporarily with surveying, civil engineering, and other occupations. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, but did not formally commence the practice of law until two years afterwards, when he settled at Mount Pleasant, Indiana, where he successfully pursued his profession with slight intervals for two years.

Mr. Niblack entered political life in 1849, when he was elected a Representative from Martin County to the State Legislature, where he continued during this and the following year. He was now elected to the State Senate, representing the three counties of Davies, Martin, and Knox. He was in the Senate during that long session of the body which adopted the Revised Statutes of 1852, and modified the system of laws in accordance with the new constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1851. At the end of his Senatorial term he was nominated for re-election, but declined, with a view of devoting himself to his private and professional affairs.

In the beginning of 1854, Judge Hovey resigned his place as judge of the 3d Judicial Circuit, and without solicitation on the part of Mr. Niblack, Gov. Wright immediately proffered to him the vacant seat. It was a laborious circuit, embracing no less than eleven

counties. After some hesitation he accepted the office, and, in the following autumn, was duly elected judge of the circuit for the full term of six years.

The next year, 1855, Judge Niblack removed to Vincennes, which he made his permanent residence. Two years afterwards, Hon. James Lockhart, Representative elect to Congress from the 1st District, died before taking his seat, and the subject of this sketch, then upon the bench, was, without opposition, elected to fill the vacancy. He accordingly resigned his office, and in the following December took his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, at its first session. In 1858 he was nominated for the Thirty-sixth Congress, and after a sharp contest, was elected. Having served through this Congress, he declined a renomination.

But Judge Niblack was not destined to be relieved, as yet, from the responsibilities of public life. In 1862 we find him again a member of the State Legislature, where he was chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and a member of the Military Auditing Committee. In 1864 he was again nominated and elected to Congress, and in 1866 was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Notwithstanding the multiplied honors received by him at the hands of his friends, Mr. Niblack seems to have been of that class of public men who, instead of seeking office, has rather been sought by it, and though having acted very strictly and closely with the Democratic party, yet he has aimed to be conciliatory and reasonable in his political movements and conduct. "I claim," he states of himself, "to be a conservative States Rights man of what is sometimes known as the Madison school. During the late war, as at all other times, I have held due obedience to the laws, and to those in authority, as binding upon all citizens alike, however distasteful such laws and such persons might be to me or to others personally."

Mr. Niblack was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by nearly two thousand majority over his Republican opponent, and served on the Committee on Appropriation, and the Select Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service of the Government.

Eng. by [illegible]

Delos R Ashley

HON. DELOS R. ASHLEY

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEVADA

# DELOS R. ASHLEY.

NEVADA, the richest of the United States in mineral resources, was admitted into the Union, October 31, 1864, with a voting population of little more than sixteen thousand. A few days later, the miners of the new State participated in the presidential election, giving Mr. Lincoln a majority, and at the same time electing Delos R. Ashley as their first Representative in Congress.

He was born at Arkansas Post, February 19, 1828. He received an academic education, and studied law at Monroe, Michigan. In 1849, among the foremost of the adventurers lured westward by the recent discovery of gold, he went to California, and settled in Monterey, where he soon found abundant and profitable demand for his professional services. In 1851 he was chosen district-attorney, and held the office until 1853. During the two years ensuing, he was a Democratic member of the Assembly of California, and in 1856 and 1857 he was a State Senator. He then retired from politics, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. The political issues forced upon the country by the breaking out of the rebellion, caused him to unite with the Republican party, in the interests of which he canvassed the State, and was elected State Treasurer, an office which he held two years. In 1864 he removed to Austin, Nevada, where he practised his profession until his election as a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Public Lands, and Mines and Mining. He made a speech, March 2, 1868, in favor of the impeachment of President Johnson, which was a brief, pertinent and unimpassioned effort. His speeches in Congress were generally and characteristically brief, business-like, and sensible.

# ISAAC R. HAWKINS.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 16, 1818; and when ten years old removed to Carroll County, of the same State. He received a common-school education, and was mainly employed in agricultural pursuits until twenty-two years of age, when he commenced the study of law. In March, 1843, he was married, and commenced the practice of law at Huntington, Tennessee, where he has ever since resided. In 1846 he went as a lieutenant to the Mexican war, and was at the siege of Vera Cruz. Returning from the war, he continued in the practice of law, and, in 1861, he was elected by the Tennessee Legislature, a delegate to the Peace Conference of February in that year. In May and June of 1861, he stumped his State against secession, and was, by 3,000 majority, elected to the convention for the consideration of Federal relations. In the following year he was elected a circuit judge, but, preferring the military service, entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry. In 1864 he was captured with his regiment at Union city, Tennessee, and was imprisoned at Mobile, at Macon, Georgia, and at camp Oglethorpe, and was one of the fifty officers who were placed under fire at Charleston. Being exchanged in August of that same year, he resumed active service, and until the close of the war commanded the cavalry force in Western Kentucky.

In July, 1865, Mr. Hawkins was commissioned by Gov. Brownlow one of the chancellors of Tennessee; but being a candidate for Congress, he declined to qualify, and, in August, was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was subsequently reelected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

Engd by C. W. Barnes

Burton C. Cook

HON. BURTON C. COOK

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

Burton C. Cook

# BURTON C. COOK.

BURTON C. COOK was born in Monroe County, New York, May 11, 1819. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute in the city of Rochester; and in 1835 he removed to the State of Illinois. Here he entered upon the practice of law, and soon acquired a large and valuable business; being highly esteemed also, wherever known, for his sterling honesty and integrity.

From 1846 to 1852 Mr. Cook held the office of State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate, of which body, during the eight succeeding years, he was an active and efficient member. He early became identified with the great anti-slavery movement of the country, delivering heavy blows against the institution of slavery, until he was permitted to rejoice in its overthrow.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise had the influence to drive from the Democratic party in Illinois such men as Mr. Cook, Mr. Judd, and Governor Palmer; and on that issue they, being at that time in the State Senate, nominated Mr. Trumbull for the Senate of the United States; and with the aid of the Whigs, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, he was elected; and thus was commenced the Republican party in Illinois.

Mr. Cook was one of the representatives of the State of Illinois in the Peace Conference which met in Washington, in February, 1861, in which he earnestly opposed the proposition that slavery should either be recognized or protected in the Territories of the United States by the National Government, and, in connection with Governor Wood, of Illinois, entered his protest on the journal of the Con-

ference against the vote of his State as cast by a majority of its delegates in favor of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Cook was in 1864 elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and the author of the statute passed by that Congress to protect the officers and soldiers of the army from suits brought to recover damages for acts done in pursuance of military authority during the war, and other measures of national importance.

Having been returned to the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Cook was a member of the Committee on Elections, and chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. From the latter Committee he reported a bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railway from Washington to the city of New York. He supported this bill by an elaborate speech, made February 3 and 4, 1869, in which he maintained that the power to charter the proposed line of railroad was derived from the Constitutional provision that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States." He showed that the power to regulate commerce among the States was not limited to any particular branch, nor restricted to any specified instruments of commerce, and that the power to widen and deepen rivers implied the power to build railroads. From the Committee on Elections, Mr. Cook made several reports in contested cases. His report relating to Beck and other representatives-elect from Kentucky, is important as laying down certain general principles which should govern the action of the House in cases where disloyalty is alleged as a disqualification for membership in Congress.

Engd by G F Perine

W. Higby

HON. WILLIAM HIGBY,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

P. Higby

# WILLIAM HIGBY.

WILLIAM HIGBY was born at Willsborough, Essex County, New York, August 18, 1813. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and subsequently engaged in the lumber and iron business. He graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1840, after which he studied law, and practiced ten years in the New York State Courts. The discovery of gold in California, in 1848, led thousands of the most enterprising of all classes and professions to the Pacific coast in quest of fortune. The most of them remained only until their hopes for sudden wealth were either realized or disappointed, but some remained to become permanent and valuable citizens of the rising State. Among the latter was Mr. Higby, who emigrated to California in 1850, and soon entered upon a successful practice of his profession. From 1853 to 1859 he was district-attorney for Calaveras County, and in 1862 was a member of the State Senate. In 1863 he was elected a Representative from California to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Public Lands and Expenditures in the Navy Department. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the west, on the Committees on the Death of President Lincoln and Appropriations. He was a delegate to the "Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention" of 1866. In the Fortieth Congress, he served on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On the 23d of February, 1869, Mr. Higby delivered a speech on the bill for strengthening the public credit, which, within a limited space, ably set forth the true theory in regard to the national debt and its payment.

# JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD was born September 7, 1806, in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He received a limited education, and spent most of his youth upon a farm, and as an apprentice to a tanner. He was one of the contractors for building the Susquehanna branch of the Pennsylvania canal, and originated a passenger-packet line on said canal. He was also superintendent and supervisor on the Juniata canal. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburg, and there took an active part in improving the navigation of the Monongahela, and was made president of a company bearing that name, which position he retained for twenty-one years. In 1838 Mr. Moorhead held the office of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and subsequently to this took much interest in the business of telegraphing, becoming president of several telegraph companies. In 1859 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Commerce. In the Thirty-seventh Congress, to which he was also elected, he was made chairman of the Committee on National Armories. In the Thirty-eighth Congress we find him a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and also serving as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He retained this chairmanship in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served also on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee of Ways and Means. In this Congress, among other efforts of Mr. Moorhead, was an elaborate speech on Financial affairs, and a brief speech on the question of Impeachment of President Johnson, February 24, 1868. Up to this time he had strenuously resisted the measure, but now conceded its necessity to the welfare of the country, and gave his vote for the resolution.

# THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1806. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1825, and proceeding at once to the study of law, was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1828.

Mr. Williams soon distinguished himself as an advocate, and rapidly rose to a high position in his profession. Nor did he confine himself strictly to the dry details of law business, but was, meanwhile, a diligent student of the belles-lettres, and early attained much proficiency as a writer and public speaker, his eloquence soon securing to him a high degree of favor among the people. Scarcely, therefore, was he fairly launched in his professional career, when he was called to supply a vacancy for the Pittsburg District in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1838. His first appearance in the Senate was on the occasion of the public disturbance at the capital, which resulted in what has since been known as the "Buckshot War."

In his place in the State Senate, Mr. Williams at once participated actively in the debates of that body, and his reputation as a speaker soon became co-extensive with the State itself. He was re-elected in the following year, and served in the Senate with his usual activity, while outside, he took a leading part in the exciting canvass which resulted in elevating Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. On the sudden and lamented death of the President, he, by the unanimous appointment of the two Houses of the Legislature, delivered before that body a funeral eulogium, passages of which, from their eloquence, became subjects of school declamation throughout the country.

Retiring from the State Senate, Mr. Williams actively resumed the labors of his profession, and soon achieved a leading position at the bar of the State, and from this time during several years, he forbore taking any active part in political affairs. At the inauguration of the Republican party, he accepted the position of delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention of 1856, by which he was appointed a member of the National Executive Committee for his own State, and participated actively in the canvass which followed in several of the adjoining States as well as his own.

In 1860 we again find Mr. Williams in the State Legislature, actively engaging, meantime, in the great and decisive campaign which brought Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. In 1862 he was elected to the Congress of the United States; to which he was re-elected for a second and third term, and by largely increased majorities. In the House of Representatives his well-established reputation as a lawyer, joined with the expressed wishes of his colleagues, resulted in his being placed on the Judiciary Committee, where he continued to serve during his Congressional career. He distinguished himself as a Representative by the authorship and defence of some of the most important measures presented to the House, and held the reputation of being one of the strongest lawyers of the body. Among his many able speeches was his effort as one of the managers on the trial of President Johnson, which was pronounced by the best judges as "equal to anything delivered on that, or any other like occasion in the history of the country." During the Fortieth Congress he was an efficient supporter of the policy of his party for the Reconstruction of the rebellious States.

HON. EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO.

# EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 9, 1812, and received such education as could be acquired in the common schools of the West at that early day. He studied and practised law, but was early drawn aside from the pursuit of his profession by the demands of official duty. From 1843 to 1850, for the most of the time, he held a seat in the State Senate. In 1853 he was a Representative in the Ohio Legislature. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he went into the army as colonel of the 26th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and subsequently commanded the 80th Regiment. He served in several battles and at Corinth had command of a brigade. In the fall of 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in the following March resigned his position in the army to take his seat, serving during his first term on the Committee on Private Land Claims and the Committee on Roads and Canals. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Accounts. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 13,917 votes, against 9,275 for a Democratic candidate, and served on the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Accounts. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention," which met in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Eckley was watchful of business, both in the Committees of which he was a member and on the floor of the House. He introduced several bills and resolutions of a private nature, but took no part in the public debates. He was a candidate for Clerk of the House, before the Republican caucus, at the organization of the Forty-first Congress, but failed to receive the nomination and retired to private life.

# JACOB BENTON.

JACOB BENTON was born in Waterford, Vermont, August 14, 1819. His ancestors were from Connecticut; his grandfather owned a part of the present site of the city of Hartford. He attended Newbury Seminary, and graduated at Manchester, Vermont. He engaged in teaching, and was four years principal of an academy in Concord, New Hampshire. Meanwhile he commenced the study of law with Judge Bellows, and completed his preparation for the bar under the direction of General Young, with whom he subsequently formed a partnership in Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he has continued to reside. He pursued a most successful practice of his profession, interrupted only by the demands of public service in the offices to which he has been elected by the people. In 1854 he was elected a Representative in the New Hampshire Legislature, in which he made active and successful efforts to secure the election of John P. Hale to the Senate of the United States. He was for several years brigadier-general of the State Militia. In 1860 he was married to Louisa Dwight, daughter of General Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New Hampshire to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected two years later. As a member of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment he took part in proposing and advocating important legislation. He opposed the taxation of the United States bonds, and also advocated the payment of the national debt without deviation from the spirit or letter of the law. In February, 1868, he made a speech on Reconstruction, which, as a review of the record of the Democratic party, and the policy of President Johnson, attracted much attention, and was extensively circulated throughout the country as a campaign document.

H. H. Starkweather

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# HENRY H. STARKWEATHER.

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER was born in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, April 29, 1826. He received his education at the common schools of which his State is justly proud. It is their glory that they fit men for the highest walks of public life. Like many of his associates in Congress, he repaid the debt which he had incurred to the free schools by himself becoming a teacher in the institution. Such pursuits, alternating with agriculture, occupied him until twenty-four years of age. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in the city of Norwich.

In 1856, Mr. Starkweather was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860. Under the Republican administration which followed he was made postmaster of Norwich, and was re-appointed by President Johnson in 1865. Unwilling to favor the policy of the President he resigned in 1866, and was soon afterwards elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, the only Republican member from that State. During that Congress he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He made no speeches, but was otherwise active in the work of legislation. He was re-elected by more than two thousand majority over his Democratic opponent. During the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Commerce.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and rendered efficient service during the ensuing campaign as chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee.

# ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE.

ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE was born near Elmira, New York, June 18, 1821. Shortly after his birth, his parents removed to Michigan, then a territory and a wilderness, and were among the first settlers who penetrated back from the river and the old French settlements. Here the family were subjected to the various privations, discomforts and sufferings incidental to a pioneer life. Farming was the family occupation, and the boy, Rowland, grew up amid the hard labors common to a farm in a new country. It would seem that under such circumstances, and especially as his father was far from wealthy, the son's educational opportunities and advantages might be very considerably limited. Yet we find him a graduate from Kenyon College, Ohio; nor does a liberal education appear to have exerted any influence to wean him from the occupations of agricultural life. He has always resided in Michigan, and, like many other pioneers, has enjoyed the privilege of growing up with his State, and of witnessing, from his earliest memory upward, its constantly advancing prosperity and power.

Mr. Trowbridge was twice elected to the State Senate; and, in 1860, was elected to Congress. He was also elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. His political position and sentiments we may best present in his own words: "I am," he says, "a Radical in sentiment—believed with all my heart in crushing out the rebellion with the strong arm of the government—believed in trying and executing some of the leading traitors, in order that bad men might hereafter feel that treason is a dangerous game to play at." He was firm for the Congressional reconstruction measures, a determined opposer of the Johnson policy, and a decided advocate for the impeachment of its author.

Eng^d by G E Perine N York

W H Barnum

HON WILLIAM H. BARNUM,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CONNECTICUT

# WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, September 17, 1817. He received a public school education, and at the age of eighteen engaged in mercantile pursuits. From a small beginning he soon built up an extensive business, and to his mercantile establishment added an iron foundry. His success in business was uninterrupted, and its extension almost unexampled in this country. In 1851 he commenced the manufacture of pig iron in Canaan, Connecticut, and soon after engaged in mining and manufacturing Salisbury iron, the most celebrated in the world for car wheels and ordnance and for malleable purposes. His single iron furnace at Salisbury was soon multiplied until he had no less than six in successful operation. In 1862 he established a car wheel manufactory in Chicago, and soon after engaged in similar enterprises in Jersey City and Detroit. In 1866 he opened two mines, and erected iron furnaces on the shore of Lake Superior. He established a rolling mill for the manufacture of rails at Spuyten Duyvel, New York, and a manufactory of steel tire for locomotives in Worcester, Massachusetts. His widely extended enterprises furnish employment and subsistence for five thousand persons.

In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was a member of the Connecticut State Legislature in 1851–52, and at the close of his term announced his determination never to hold political office again. In 1866, however, a nomination for Congress was thrust upon him against his will, and he was elected over P. T. Barnum, and was re-elected in 1868. He served on the Committees on Manufactures, on Roads and Canals, and on the Pacific Railroad. In Congress, without participating in general discussions, he has been attentive to the business of legislation and faithful to the interests of his constituents.

# FERNANDO C. BEAMAN.

FERNANDO C. BEAMAN was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vermont, June 28, 1814. At the age of five he removed with his parents to the State of New York, and received a good English education at the Franklin County Academy. At twenty-two years of age he entered upon the study of law at Rochester, New York. In 1838 he removed to Michigan, where after pursuing his studies another year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he prosecuted with much success.

Politically Mr. Beaman was a Democrat until 1854, when the passage of the Nebraska act induced him to aid in the organization of the Republican party, of which he has remained one of the most devoted and conscientious adherents. For six years he held the office of prosecuting-attorney for Lenawee County, was judge of probate for four years, and in 1856 he was a presidential elector. In 1860 he was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-seventh Congress by a large majority, running ahead of the Republican electoral ticket some six hundred votes. He at once took an active part in legislation, and during his first Congressional term delivered two speeches which attracted attention, one on "Provisional Governments for the Rebel States," and another on the "Confiscation of Rebel Property." He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the same committee and also on that on Territories. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he served on the Committees on Territories, the Death of President Lincoln, and Frauds on the Revenue, and as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the Committees on Reconstruction and Appropriations. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, receiving 22,197 votes against 20,595 for the Democratic candidate.

Thomas Bolles

Thomas Bolis

# THOMAS BOLES.

THOMAS BOLES was born near Clarksville, Arkansas, July 16, 1837. His parents were devoted Christians and very attentive to the moral training of their children. As schools were few, and of brief duration, opportunities for education were limited. The subject of this sketch had not the privilege of attending school more than a year in all, a sufficient time, however, to give him a taste for reading and study. By improving his time at night, after the day's work on the farm was done, he succeeded in acquiring a good English education. In 1854, he taught school in an adjoining neighborhood, and continued this employment during parts of the two years succeeding, thus enjoying additional opportunities for self-culture, which he did not fail to improve.

As soon as he attained his majority, he was employed by the sheriff of the county as his deputy. In 1859, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Pound, then clerk of Yell County. While in this office he had access to a law library, and devoted his spare time to study under the direction of Judge Pound. In the fall of 1860, he obtained license to practise as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery.

In the presidential election of 1860, the race in Arkansas was between Breckenridge, Bell, and Douglass, there being no Lincoln electoral ticket nominated in that State. Mr. Boles espoused the cause of Mr. Douglas, but with no hope of success in Arkansas, since the secession element was predominant in that State. After the election, he took decided ground in favor of the Union, and had the satisfaction of seeing his county, which had been strongly Democratic, give a majority of five hundred votes against the secession of the State.

The Rebellion was, however, soon fully inaugurated, and swept

over the State with resistless fury, bearing down everything before it. Young men who would not enter the rebel army were branded as cowards, and were insulted by every ingenious device that rebel women could invent. Being of a frail constitution, Mr. Boles pleaded physical disability as an excuse for not entering the rebel service. He was subsequently drafted and taken into conscript headquarters where he was kept two or three weeks, but his health became so bad that he was allowed to return home.

In the summer of 1862, an organization was formed in that locality called the "Union League," into which Mr. Boles was actively employed in initiating members. Often, during dark and stormy nights, he met refugees in the mountains to receive them into the organization, and inform them of the whereabouts of their pursuers.

In 1863, the long looked-for advance of the Union army was made, the Arkansas River was crossed, Fort Smith, Dardanelle, and Little Rock were captured. Then the persecuted and hunted Union men rallied from the mountains, the valleys, and the bottoms to swell the advancing columns of the Union army. Mr. Boles, although suffering from chills and fever three times a week, raised a company of one hundred men, and entered the 3d Arkansas Cavalry. He was elected captain of the company, and saw considerable service in picket, outpost, and scouting duty. He was with General Steele in his expedition to the southern part of the State at the time General Banks met his reverse on Red River. He was captured on that expedition while sick with measles. He was so sick as to be unable to walk or ride on horseback, and was hauled in a wagon with his hands tied together. On arriving at Camden, he was suffering greatly with thirst resulting from a raging fever. The guard obtained a bucket of water for him, but the rebel citizens of whom it was procured, finding that it was for Yankee prisoners, took the bucket and threw the water away. The sick prisoner almost perished with thirst before morning, but at daybreak the guard went to a little stream near by and dipped water in his hat with which to assuage the feverish thirst.

Mr. Boles was put in prison at Camden, where he lay sick, the officers not allowing a humane rebel surgeon of the post to take him to his hospital for treatment, as he proposed to do. A northern gentleman and his wife, living in Camden, learning that there were sick Union soldiers in prison, brought them teas and many delicacies. This was at first permitted by the guard, but when the commanding officers found it out they robbed the prisoner's friends of everything they had to subsist upon. Although Dr. Thompson, the humane rebel surgeon, was not permitted to take the sick prisoner to his hospital, he attended him closely in the prison, and by his kind treatment contributed to his partial restoration of health.

About an hour before the Union army took Camden, Mr. Boles was paroled. Proceeding to Little Rock, he was there again prostrated by sickness, and for some time his life was despaired of. After his recovery, he rejoined his command at Lewisburg, and served in that vicinity during the summer, and part of the fall, of 1864. His health again failing, upon the recommendation of the regimental surgeon, he resigned, but was unable to leave the hospital for nearly a month after his resignation.

During the absence of Mr. Boles in the army, his mother, a widow with several young children, was robbed by the rebels of nearly everything she had. They burned her beds and took the clothing of the children. Believing that she had some money, in order to compel her to disclose the place of its concealment, they set fire to the house; suspecting that the money was belted around her person, they tore off her dress, cut the belt and took the money. Although sick and almost blind, she then made her way to the Union post at Little Rock, over high mountains and across swollen streams, performing the painful journey of one hundred miles in two weeks.

As soon as he could leave the hospital after his resignation, Mr. Boles took his mother and her family into Illinois, and remained there with them until he regained his health. He returned to his old regiment in January, 1865, and, although he did not enlist again,

he performed the duty of a private soldier under command of men who had been his sergeants.

In June, 1865, soon after the cessation of hostilities, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fourth Judicial District of Arkansas, and at once entered upon the duties of the office. The records and court-houses having nearly all been burned, the labor of reorganizing the courts was very arduous, but with the aid of able lawyers of both political parties, it was successfully accomplished.

Politically he took a position as a radical Republican, and gave his hearty endorsement to the congressional plan of reconstruction. Upon the reorganization of Arkansas, in March, 1868, under the Reconstruction acts, Mr. Boles was, without opposition, elected a Representative in the Fortieth Congress. In the fall of 1868, he was nominated for re-election, and made an active canvass in favor of Grant and Colfax.

The canvass was conducted with some personal peril in the southern portion of the district, which was infested by the notorious outlaw Cullen Baker and his band. The operations of these desperadoes made it necessary for Governor Clayton to send militia to quell disorder. The election resulted in favor of Mr. Boles by a majority of 3,967 votes.

Logan H. Roots

[illegible] LOGAN H. ROOTS,

[illegible] M. A. KANSAS

# LOGAN H. ROOTS.

LOGAN H. ROOTS, the youngest member of the Fortieth Congress, was born in Perry County, Illinois, March 26, 1841. His parents had not recovered from the pecuniary disaster wrought by the financial storm which swept the country in 1837. They were keeping a boarding-school, and toiling on the wild prairie in a country where near neighbors were twelve miles distant, and where they frequently went twelve miles to attend Sabbath services.

As a youth he shared the household duties and farm labors of his parents, thus acquiring habits of industry with a good degree of hardihood and vigor. Almost imperceptibly he picked up, from his associations with the pupils in the house, the rudiments of a common school education at an early age.

In 1858, prior to his seventeenth birthday, he entered the Illinois State Normal University, the youngest male student in attendance. During the winter previous to reaching his majority, he left the university, and was principal of the High School in the city of Du Quoin, in his native county. In 1862 he returned to the university, and graduated with the first honors of his class.

He at once thereafter took an active part in the organization of the 81st Illinois Volunteers, in which regiment he enlisted. He was soon after commissioned, and served until promoted by an appointment as staff officer of United States Volunteers, under which he was chief depot commissary for the combined armies under General Sherman on the "March to the Sea."

Upon his leaving the regiment, the officers unanimously passed a series of resolutions, which they all signed and presented to him, in which they speak of him in the highest terms, saying among other things, "We will forever remember with gratitude the zeal he has

constantly manifested in our welfare, the vigilant care with which the wants of ourselves and the men of our respective commands have always been anticipated and supplied. His unremitting attention to our wants in camp, his continued watchfulness over our comfort on the many long and weary marches, his frequently and voluntarily exposing himself to the thick dangers of the battle-field, where quartermasters are not supposed to go, to share the dangers with, and administer to the comfort of the members of this regiment, have indelibly engraven his memory in recollections of living gratitude upon the hearts of the men of this command."

In the position which he filled in the army afterward he continued to acquit himself creditably, and frequently elicited expressions of admiration from prominent commanders, among whom was General Sherman, who, unsolicited, and even without the knowledge of Mr. Roots, recommended him in the most urgent and flattering terms for a colonelcy.

At the close of the war Mr. Roots settled in Arkansas, and engaged in cotton planting and trading. Upon the passage of the Reconstruction acts, he took a bold and prominent part in the restoration of his State, and unexpectedly found himself the nominee of the Republican party for Congress. His canvass was memorable for the fearlessness with which it was conducted, amidst dangers which no one can appreciate who is not conversant with the situation. Upon the re-admission of Arkansas he took his seat in the Fortieth Congress as a Representative from the First District, comprising twenty-four counties of that State. During the short session which remained of the Fortieth Congress, there was little opportunity for a member so recently admitted to take a prominent part in legislation, nevertheless, by constant attention to business, Mr. Roots made himself useful to his constituents and the country. His principal speech was an eloquent and appropriate eulogy on his deceased colleague, Hon. James Hinds, who was assassinated in his district. Mr. Roots was unanimously renominated by the Republican Convention, and was, by a large majority, re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

Engd by G.E. Perine N York

HON. ISRAEL G. LASH,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

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# ISRAEL G. LASH.

BUT few men of wealth and position in the South had the courage to resist the rebellion in its inception, and the persistent loyalty to remain true to the Union through all the trying and weary years of the war. The subject of this sketch, however, stands forth in honorable distinction as maintaining such a part.

Israel G. Lash was born August 18, 1810, in Bethania County, North Carolina, where his ancestors settled about the middle of the last century. His opportunities for early education were few, and closed when at fifteen he left school to engage in labor on his father's farm. At the age of twenty he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he was remarkably successful. Five years later, he engaged largely and successfully in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars. At the age of thirty-five he removed to Salem, and added the business of banking to his other pursuits. When the signs of the times indicated an early outbreak of rebellion, Mr. Lash, with wise forecast, invested largely in Northern and Western lands, of which, at the commencement of the civil war, he owned not less than two hundred thousand acres. This ultimately proved to be his best investment, since Southern stocks and bonds were rendered worthless by the war.

During the former part of his political life he was a Whig, and remained such until he became a Republican. Many years before the war he was appointed a magistrate, an office which in North Carolina was held during good behavior. The rebel government required all magistrates to take an oath to support the Confederate Government. This Mr. Lash refused to do, but, as he made no attempt to perform official duty, no effort was made to remove him. At the close of the war he was able to resume the duties of his mag-

istracy, and was the only civil officer in that region competent to administer an oath.

To test the disposition of Mr. Lash, and to commit him to the support of the rebellion, he was offered a position under the Treasury Department of the Confederacy, which he promptly declined. He at first refused to receive Confederate money in his bank, saying that it would not be long before the bonds of the Confederacy could be bought for a dime a basketful. For taking this stand he was subjected to much abuse by the Richmond papers. He persisted in his refusal to receive Confederate money until near the close of the rebellion, his bank being the only green spot in the vast financial desert of the South. At last he was compelled by the authorities to receive Confederate paper, and, through forced obedience to this order, his bank lost several hundred thousand dollars within a few days.

He was the owner of nearly one hundred slaves. As they had generally been educated as mechanics, they were worth, according to the prices current of those days, at least eighty thousand dollars. This species of property was, of course, all swept into the vortex of rebellion. Not only at the peril of his property, but at the risk of his life, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union and against rebellion. His staunch loyalty subjected him to severe disabilities imposed by the rebel government, but ultimately inured to his benefit. His conspicuous loyalty attracted the notice of the Federal Government, and, when the armies penetrated that portion of the State in which he lived, his influence availed to save not only his own property, but that of his rebel neighbors from destruction.

Peace having returned, his fellow-citizens gave evidence of their confidence in his wisdom and ability, by electing him to the convention to form a constitution under which North Carolina should be reconstructed. In 1868, he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on Banking and Currency, for the duties of which the success and experience of his life had thoroughly fitted him.

Engd by G. E. Perine N York

John R. French

HON JOHN R FRENCH

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

# JOHN R. FRENCH.

JOHN R. FRENCH, a son of Deacon Joseph French, was born at Gilmanton, N. H., May 28, 1819, deriving Scotch blood from his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stuart. His father, an intelligent and industrious mechanic with a large family, in a retired country village, could not well give even one of his sons the advantages of a college education. The boy, however, possessed a brightness of intellect, with a youthful ambition which led him to seek a wider field of operations than his home afforded. Accordingly at the age of thirteen he left the family roof, and entered the office of the "New Hampshire Statesman" as an apprentice to the printing business, and before many months was putting in type his own communications.

Garrison, and his few brave comrades, organized the anti-slavery movement in 1831. In 1833 the cause had only secured public attention so far as to be pretty universally hated—and our printer lad, on a stormy November night of that year, led a company of noisy boys to mob the first public anti-slavery meeting attempted in their village. But, in that spirit of manly fairness which has ever been a leading trait of his character, young French suggested that they "first hear the man." Hearing he was converted; and from that night consecrated his life to that warfare, then so despised—now so gloriously triumphant. The countless wrongs heaped upon the friendless negro—the daily perpetrated outrages upon justice and liberty—stirred his generous nature to such determined opposition as even in those boy-days lent a fiery eloquence to his tongue, and before he was sixteen years of age he was well known in the anti-slavery lecture-room, and upon the platform of its conventions. In his devotion to that cause in summer and winter he travelled the hills

and valleys of his native state, until there was scarcely a village that was not agitated and roused by his impassioned appeals.

In those days there was published at Concord an anti-slavery newspaper known as the "Herald of Freedom"—one of the earliest, as by far the ablest, of that class of papers. It was edited by N. P. Rogers, a man of genius as rare as his intrepidity and single heartedness. The timid and the base could not brook the publication of such a sheet; and so an attempt was made to crush it out.

At this time Mr. French was twenty years of age. He had obtained a release of one year from his apprenticeship, and entered a school at Concord, where he found as fellow-students several young men since honorably known to the country; among them Senator Wilson and Judge Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Hobart of Wisconsin. Seeing this attempt to suppress this gallant anti-slavery paper, without a moment's hesitation Mr. French gave up his school and books and many fond ambitions, determined that his knowledge of printing should serve him in saving this hated "Herald of Freedom." With no money, but with that which serves all the better in carrying a forlorn hope, a heart full of pluck, he undertook the publication of the paper. Like natures were touched by this devotion to principle; in a few days the young printer was furnished with money for purchasing press and type, and so the defiant anti-slavery banner was nailed to mast-head. Mr. French continued as publisher and associate editor of that famous sheet until the death of Mr. Rogers, in the autumn of 1846. With a lively interest in the kindred cause of temperance, during two years of this period he also published and edited the "White Mountain Torrent," a sparkling advocate of that cause, which had a large and useful circulation.

In 1852, '53 and '54, Mr. French edited the "Eastern Journal," at Biddeford, Maine, and took active part in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, which regenerated parties in that State—making Anson P. Morrill Governor, and placing Mr. Fessenden in the United States Senate.

In the autumn of 1854, Mr. French removed to Ohio, and became

proprietor and editor of the "Painesville Telegraph." Three years later he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, representing Lake County in that body for two years.

In April, 1861, upon receipt of news of the firing upon Sumter, he enlisted as a common soldier. In 1864 he was sent by Mr. Lincoln to North Carolina, as one of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. In 1867 the Republican Unionists of Chowan County, by a large majority, elected him as their delegate to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention. In 1868, after such a campaign as was rarely before known in that State, he was returned by the Republicans of the First District as a representative in the Fortieth Congress, by a majority of 5,000, out of a poll of 25,000 votes. He served in the Fortieth Congress during the few months which elapsed after the admission of North Carolina to representation, and was subsequently elected to the office of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

Mr. French is not above the medium stature and is slender but compact in person, with black eyes, and hair intermingled with gray. He is ardent and impulsive in manner, and possesses qualities that win favor with casual associates, and the geniality and frankness that endear him to many old friends. Always tender and devoted to his family, his warm heart has carried abroad, wherever the sphere of his life has extended, the beneficence and charity that have their root in the hearth of home. He has always held liberal yet decided convictions on moral and political questions, and has never failed to support his honest belief with honorable action.

## CHARLES SITGREAVES.

CHARLES SITGREAVES is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Easton, April 22, 1803. While yet in infancy, the family removed to New Jersey. He enjoyed the advantages of classical education, and entered the profession of law. During eleven years he was in the New Jersey State Military service, as major-commandant of an independent battalion of volunteers. During this period, he sustained several other important offices; as, for example, was a member for two years of the General Assembly, one year a member of the Legislative council (now Senate), and was afterwards a member the second time of the council, and its vice-president. During the years 1852 and 1854, inclusive, Mr. Sitgreaves was a member of the State Senate of New Jersey. While a member of the Legislature, he wrote and presented to that body a treatise entitled "Sitgreaves' Manual of Legislative Practice." He introduced the bill to "abolish public executions," and also drafted, introduced, and advocated a bill for relief of the poor by exempting from execution, and for the use of the debtor's family, certain articles of household and kitchen furniture. Mr. Sitgreaves subsequently held the positions of trustee of the State Normal School, president of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company, mayor of the town of Phillipsburg, and president of the Phillipsburg Bank.

In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Military Affairs, and was an active and efficient member on the Democratic side of the House. He opposed the Impeachment of the President in an elaborate speach, and on another occasion addressed the House at length "from a Christian stand-point" in opposition to the "insane policy of reconstruction."

Engd by G. E. Perine N. York

Jno. T. Deweese

HON. JOHN T. DEWEESE

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

## JOHN T. DEWEESE.

JOHN T. DEWEESE was born June 4, 1835, in Crawford County, Arkansas, of French parentage on the father's side, and German on the mother's side. In 1844, soon after the death of his father, he removed with his mother to Rome, Perry County, Indiana. Having received a good English education, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Smith. After a year thus occupied, his money being exhausted, he went as clerk on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and the Arkansas River. At the age of eighteen he left the river, returned to Indiana, and spent three years in the employments of studying law and teaching school.

Arriving at his majority in 1856, he took part in the political campaign of that year, supporting General Fremont for the Presidency. He subsequently went back to the river as captain of a steamboat plying between Memphis, Tennessee, and Jacksonsport, Arkansas. He held this position a year, when political excitement running high in the South, he sold out most of his Southern property, and went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he resumed the study of law. In 1859 he commenced the practice of law as one of the firm of Allen, Usher & Deweese. In the following year he took an active part in the Presidential campaign in favor of Lincoln.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army as a private soldier, and in July, 1860, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 74th Indiana Infantry. After the taking of Fort Donelson, receiving an order to raise a company of cavalry, he resigned his commission. Having raised a company, in which he took his place as a private when mustered into service, he was, by an unanimous vote, elected captain. After having seen service with General Buell in the disastrous campaign which ended in his retreat

from Nashville into Kentucky in the fall of 1862, he was in the ensuing January promoted to the rank of major, and a few months after was made successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was in all the battles of the army of the Cumberland. When General Grant took command after the battle of Chickamauga, Col. Deweese was made inspector of cavalry, and charged with the mounting, drilling, and equipping of all the cavalry recruits for the military division of the Mississippi. He established, near Nashville, a camp of instruction, where about fourteen thousand men were equipped and sent into the field.

At the close of the war he was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army, and was ordered to the 8th Infantry, stationed at Raleigh, North Carolina, where he remained until August, 1867. After the passage of the Reconstruction act he made the first speech in the South supporting the measure. On the 27th of March, 1867, the first Republican convention that met in the South assembled at Raleigh, and was addressed by him. For reviewing the political course of President Johnson, General D. E. Sickles, then commanding the military district, arrested him, and ordered him tried by a court-martial. On the matter being brought to the notice of General Grant, he released him, and dismissed the court-martial. Mr. Deweese resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase a Register in Bankruptcy, an office which he held until his election to the Fortieth Congress. Admitted with his colleagues near the close of the term for which he was elected, he was re-elected a Representative from North Carolina in the Forty-first Congress.

Engd by G E Perine N York

*J. P. Newsham*

HON. JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM

MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS

# JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM.

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM was born in 1839, in Monroe County, Illinois. He received an academical education, and was clerk in a store for two years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1860, and by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the winter of the same year.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Newsham took an early and decided stand in favor of the Union. He enlisted as a private, was in all the battles fought by the three months' men in Missouri, and participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, where he took his twin brother prisoner.

He was offered and accepted the position of aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-general Fremont, with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry. He was at the closely contested battle of Wilson's Creek, where his brave commander, General Nathaniel Lyon, was killed. He was in the famous charge of Fremont's body guard, under Major Zagonie, the day before Fremont's entrance into the city of Springfield, Missouri.

After the supersedure of General Fremont by Major-general David Hunter, Mr. Newsham was appointed, with his old rank, to the same position on the staff of Major-general Charles F. Smith, and served with this distinguished general until his death at Savannah, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

Mr. Newsham was then commissioned adjutant of the 32d Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and shared the fortunes of his regiment in all its battles, until it was cut down to nineteen men at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, one of the approaches to Vicksburg. In this battle Mr. Newsham was wounded. He was also at the storming and taking of Vicksburg, when he was again wounded. Disabled by

wounds from immediate active service, he resigned, and was honorably mustered out.

Removing to Louisiana, he was made clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court in the Parish of Ascension, and was soon after admitted to the Louisiana Bar. In 1866 he married a French creole lady of Donaldsonville, in Ascension parish. In the following year he removed to West Feliciana parish, where he now resides.

He took an active part in the reconstruction of the State of Louisiana, under the Act of Congress of 1867. He was elected by a large majority as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and 1868, which held its session in New Orleans. In this Convention Mr. Newsham took a prominent part, and established a reputation for ability as a public speaker and boldness in the defence of liberty and equal rights.

He was the unanimous choice of the Third District Congressional Convention for Representative in the Fortieth Congress, and was elected by a majority of ten thousand votes. Admitted near the close of the Fortieth Congress, he had but little opportunity to participate in its deliberations. His first speech in Congress attracted much attention and was widely published by the party press.

In 1869 he started the "Feliciana Republican," a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. He also started a mill and cotton gin, both run by steam, carrying them on successfully and profitably against strong opposition.

In 1869 he was again the unanimous choice as the nominee of the Republicans of the Fourth District of Louisiana. In that part of the district where a quiet election was held, Mr. Newsham received a majority of the votes, but such was the disturbance and bloodshed in other portions of the district that his friends were deterred from the polls and his opponent received a considerable majority. Mr. Newsham contesting the seat, the Committee on Elections reported in his favor, and he was admitted in June, 1870. Although he was one of the youngest members of the Fortieth Congress, his appearance does not indicate this fact, since his hair is prematurely gray.

Engd by G. F. Fenner, N. York

B. F. Whittemore

HON. B. F. WHITTEMORE.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

# B. FRANK WHITTEMORE.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from Captain Samuel Whittemore, who, before the Revolution, was an officer in the royal dragoons, and yet, on the breaking-out of hostilities, though at the age of eighty, he actively espoused the patriot cause. One of his ancestors, on the maternal side, was William Floyd, of Long Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

B. Frank Whittemore was born in Malden, Mass., May 18, 1824. He received an academic education, and was supplied with a broad and practical acquaintance with the world, by travel in Europe and South America, as well as in his own country.

In 1859, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a member of the New England Conference. On the breaking out of the war, such was the earnestness and eloquence with which he urged enlistment, that every male member of his church but two entered the army. Mr. Whittemore himself became a chaplain in the army. He served faithfully until the close of the war, and was ever ready to perform the duty of spiritual adviser, or to share with his comrades the danger and duties of the fight. The Adjutant-General's Department of Massachusetts contains a file of letters showing "his unwavering devotion to his duties in the field, bravery in battle, faithfulness to the sick and wounded—one of the very few of the chaplains that followed his regiment at all times, whether under fire, in the trenches, on the march, or in the hospital." He was with the army of Sheridan at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, and took command, by orders, of a large body of men, sharing in the reverses and final triumph of that important battle.

He was with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, after the surrender of Lee, and was then ordered to the department

of the South, and was stationed at Darlington, South Carolina, his present home. There he started and edited the "New Era," the first loyal newspaper published in South Carolina after the war. Through this medium he disseminated loyal sentiments, and advocated such doctrines as tended to promote social and political harmony.

In January, 1866, he began a tour through South Carolina, addressing whites and blacks on all questions that interested them as citizens, advising such new usages as would suit the altered condition of things. He established schools for the education of the blacks, and built a number of school-houses and churches, the first the colored people of that section could really call their own. He became superintendent of education, and the system of schools organized by him has become a permanent feature of the State of South Carolina.

He was one of the pioneers of the Republican party in South Carolina, and was chairman of the Central Executive Committee that carried the State successfully through the work of reconstruction. He personally labored, and addressed the people in every section of the State, until it was fully restored to the Union with civil government completely established. He was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of the State, and himself drafted the Bill of Rights. He was chairman of the South Carolina delegation, in the National Republican Convention that nominated Grant and Colfax.

In 1868, he was elected to the State Senate, and became one of its leading members. He resigned after a short time, however, having been elected to Congress from the First District of South Carolina by a majority of nearly eleven thousand votes. He took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress in July, 1868, and at once displayed unusual aptitude for the business of legislation. He took an active part in the passage of the resolution proposing the fifteenth amendment, and as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction aided in restoring Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

C. C. Bowen

HON. C. C. BOWEN,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

# C. C. BOWEN.

C. BOWEN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 5, 1832. Up to the age of twelve he enjoyed the benefit of schools in his native city, but about that period his parents removed to the State of Georgia, and settled in a community where such advantages were not enjoyed. Soon after this he was left an orphan, and thrown among strangers with no resources but his own energies. Until he grew to manhood, he was chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently studied law with a prominent lawyer of Georgia, and then removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was admitted to practice, and soon attained a fair position at the bar and a profitable business. At the threshold of his advancement the great civil war was precipitated upon the country, which suspended business and professional pursuits throughout the South. Regretting the war, and the circumstances which brought it on, he exerted all his influence against secession, but when it came he entered the "Confederate" army, and remained with it to the close. He accepted a commission as captain in the Coast Guards, whose duty it was to keep watch and ward on the shores of the Atlantic and the inlets where a hostile force was liable to appear. He repeatedly refused promotions which would have led him into more active service against the Union.

Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Bowen renewed the practice of his profession in Charleston, and was soon again immersed in a successful business. In the course of his practice he did much gratuitous professional service for the poor, which gave him wide and well-deserved popularity.

In the re-organization of political parties in the South in 1867, Mr. Bowen took an active part. He embraced the principles of Republicanism, and became a leader of that party in South Carolina. He devoted himself with zeal and efficiency to the organization of the Republican party in the State, and was elected a member of the first Republican Convention, which was held in Charleston, in May, 1867, for the purpose of framing and adopting a platform of principles and policy for the party in South Carolina. Mr. Bowen took a leading part in this Convention, and was selected by it as chairman of the First State Central Committee. In that capacity he directed the movements of the party in the State, and did much to promote its success.

In November, 1867, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. His abilities were recognized by his appointment as chairman of the most important Committee of the Convention —that on the Judiciary, and to his hand may be ascribed the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Articles of the Constitution, framed by that Convention.

In April, 1868, the people of his district appreciating Mr. Bowen's valuable services to the party and the State, elected him as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress. In November, 1868, he was re-elected by twenty thousand majority.

His course in Congress has been marked by an untiring devotion to the interests of his district and State. His speeches have been characterized by careful research and practical ability. His speech upon the Fifteenth Amendment received marked attention, and elicited much favorable comment from the press. His speech in favor of an appropriation for the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston received high commendation. He served in the Fortieth Congress, on the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and in the Forty-first Congress on the same committee, together with that on Invalid Pensions.

HON. CHARLES M. HAMILTON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLORIDA.

# CHARLES M. HAMILTON.

CHARLES M. HAMILTON was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1840. His father's farm having the Alleghanies rising in its rear, and the broad Susquehanna sweeping in its front, he was familiar from his boyhood with scenes of grandeur and sublimity in nature.

One of the most remarkable phenomena attending the "Great Uprising of the North" at the outbreak of the Rebellion was the zeal with which students of academies and colleges enlisted in the service of the country. It was his early entrance into the army that deprived the subject of this sketch of the honors of a collegiate education, he having, in April, 1861, enlisted as a private soldier in the 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He participated in the varying fortunes of the army of the Potomac until 1863, passed through sixteen battles and was three times severely wounded. At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, he was wounded through the knee while charging in front of the regiment with the colors in his hand, snatched from the grasp of the dying sergeant. Three color-bearers were killed, under the galling concentration of the enemy's fire, in less than five minutes, and the fourth was providentially stricken down with only a shattered limb. He was taken prisoner the moment he fell, but was left for five days and nights on the field of battle among the dead and wounded before he was removed to Libby Prison at Richmond. A masonic sign was the means of saving his life as he fell into the hands of the enemy. He was at length exchanged, and removed to his home in Pennsylvania, where he endured a protracted sickness arising from starvation and want of medical treatment at Libby Prison. For a long time his friends had no hope of his recovery, but at length being partially restored he was

removed to Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, where he was subsequently transferred by promotion to a lieutenancy in the 9th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lieutenant Hamilton's tall and soldierly appearance and superior qualifications attracted the notice of his superior officers, and he was given an appointment on the staff of General Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Columbia. He served as judge-advocate of a general court-martial, and pass officer of the military district until it was abolished in 1864. A new appointment as judge-advocate was immediately conferred upon him by General Dent. The duties of this office were discharged with marked success and credit until November, 1865, when he was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, for assignment to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

He was assigned to duty in Marianna, West Florida, with jurisdiction over seven counties. Upon his arrival there in December, 1865, he received the rank of brevet-captain, and before his muster-out on the 1st of January, 1868, he was breveted colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

The duties of the "Bureau Officer" were of a peculiar and onerous character, comprehending a union of civil and military functions. His first duty was to protect "the wards of the nation" from the assaults and persecutions of their late masters, and save the latter from the horrors of retaliation at the hands of maddened and starving freedmen. The next important work was to inaugurate the free labor system upon safe and just foundations. No officer of the bureau in the State of Florida identified himself more thoroughly with these great ends of official duty than Colonel Hamilton. His reputation for efficiency and just administration was so wide-spread that the poor and oppressed, ignorant that State lines could interpose an obstacle in their way, came hundreds of miles, out of the lower borders of Alabama, to lay their grievances before his tribunal.

Mr. Hamilton took an active part in the reconstruction of Florida, successfully advocating the liberal policy under which the Republican

party gave the State a constitution which contained no proscriptive feature to prevent in the future the political harmony and reunion of all the people of the State, irrespective of participation in the rebellion, or previous condition of servitude.

On the 25th of February, 1868, the Republican State Convention unanimously nominated Mr. Hamilton as their candidate for Congress. In the canvass that followed, the zeal and eloquence with which he addressed the people was inspired by the desire as much for the adoption of the State constitution as the palladium of freedom and equal rights, as for his own election. He was successful in both; the constitution was ratified and he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the disenthralled and rehabilitated State of Florida. On the 25th of June, 1868, the State was restored to the Union, and Mr. Hamilton was admitted to a seat in the Fortieth Congress. In December, 1868, he was re-elected over the regular Democratic candidate, and an independent colored Republican candidate.

"The Florida Union," the leading Republican paper of the State, said on this occasion, "Col. Hamilton received the nomination of the party and secured its vote at the election in May, on the double ground of fitness for the position, and of his services in behalf of the party; his consistent course as a radical Republican, in all matters involving political questions, and his unwearied and successful exertions in behalf of Union men and freedmen while an officer of the bureau at Marianna. During his few weeks in Congress last spring, he took a prominent and active part for so young a member, and comes back to his constituents with a good record and without reproach."

# AMASA COBB.

AMASA COBB was born in Crawford County, Illinois, September 27, 1823. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen went to Wisconsin territory, and worked five years in the lead mines. At the breaking out of hostilities with Mexico, he volunteered, and served as a private during the war. Such leisure time as he found during his service, he employed in study, and on the return of peace commenced the practice of law. He soon attracted public notice, and in 1850 was elected a district-attorney and served four years. In 1854 he was elected to the Wisconsin State Senate, and in 1855 was adjutant-general of Wisconsin, an office which he held until 1858. He was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1860 and 1861, and during the last term held the office of Speaker. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised the 5th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and went into the service as its colonel. In 1862 he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and resigned his commission. Subsequently, however, during a recess of Congress he raised the 43d Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, which he commanded until July, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was brevetted for gallant service at Williamsburg, Golden's Farm, and Antietam. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses. He served on the Committee on Claims, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Committee on Military Affairs. Although a ready and fluent speaker, he did not often address the House. His speech on Impeachment was an able review of the acts which in his opinion rendered President Johnson "worthy of impeachment and removal from office."

Engd by G.F. Perine, N York

C. W. Buckley

HON CHARLES W. BUCKLEY,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALABAMA

# CHARLES W. BUCKLEY.

CHARLES W. BUCKLEY was born in Unadilla, Otsego County, New York, February 18, 1835. In 1846, with his father's family he removed to Freeport, Illinois. He was educated at Beloit College, graduating with the highest honors of his class. He engaged for a time in teaching, and subsequently graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, of New York. He was ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New York, and was appointed chaplain in the Union army, November, 1863, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. After the surrender he served two years as superintendent of education for the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen for the State of Alabama. He was an early and strong advocate of colored suffrage and general education. He was elected by the Republicans of Montgomery County a member of the State Convention, which assembled November 5, 1867, under the Reconstruction Acts, to frame a constitution for Alabama. In this convention he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, and as a member of the Committee on Education. His efforts were especially directed to the work of framing into the constitution of the State that outline of a free public school system which, in its subsequent development, has brought the opportunities of a good common school education within the reach of every child of the State, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

In February, 1868, he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the Second District of Alabama, and took his seat upon the re-admission of Alabama to the Union, July 21, 1868. He was unanimously renominated by the Republican party of his district as Representative to the Forty-first Congress, and was elected by 4,147 majority.

# JOHN A. PETERS.

JOHN A. PETERS was born in Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine, October 9, 1822. He graduated at Yale College at twenty years of age; studied law at the Harvard Law School, and came to the bar at Bangor in 1844. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the Maine State Senate, and in 1864 was a member of the House of Representatives. In 1865 and 1866 he was elected attorney-general of Maine, and subsequently was elected Representative to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Patents. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

During the Fortieth Congress Mr. Peters made speeches on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—in favor of admission of Alabama—in behalf of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians—against the purchase of Alaska, etc. In his last-named speech, Mr. Peters insisted upon the worthlessness of the country—upon the certainty that Russia would not part with it were it otherwise than worthless—that its want of population sufficiently illustrates its lack of value—that with an area of 570,000 square miles it has but 9,000 inhabitants, Indians, and all told—that there is no demand of the people for this annexation—that the press for the most part ridicules the acquisition, and that the country has no money for such a purchase.

In his Reconstruction speeches, Mr. Peters is equally earnest and fearless in the utterance of his convictions, as the following passage from one of them will show: "We have as much right to pass this (Reconstruction) bill now as we had to force our armies over the Potomac, or to capture Richmond. If we had the right to put down the rebellion, why, in the name of God, have we not the right to keep it down? We have the same right to take care of these after-births of the rebellion that we have to seize and try Jeff. Davis, or any other traitor."

Engd by J F Parker N York

O H Dockery

HON OLIVER H DOCKERY.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

# OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

OLIVER H. DOCKERY was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, August 12, 1830. His father, Hon. Alfred Dockery, an ex-member of Congress, was a man of prominence and influence in North Carolina for many years. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1848, and read law, but did not practice, preferring to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature of 1858 and 1859. He was an elector for the Union ticket in 1860, canvassing his district thoroughly and ably for Bell and Everett. He defended the Union upon the stump with such boldness and ability as to win applause even from his political enemies. Under the social pressure existing at the South he was for a short time in the Confederate service, but as soon as possible withdrew therefrom and took a bold stand for the re-establishment of the national government. He was active and influential in the Peace movement of 1864 in North Carolina, under the leadership of Governor Holden, and aided materially in the reconstruction of the State. In April, 1868, he was nominated for Representative in the Fortieth Congress from North Carolina, and after an animated contest was elected by a large majority. Admitted to his seat near the close of the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He was re-elected and was placed on the Committee on Reconstruction, as a member of which he was active in his efforts to secure the best possible terms for the restoration of the Southern States; and as a member of the Committee on Claims, he urged the payment of loyal claimants for property taken for the use of the army. As chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, he favored measures promoting schools and other means for the improvement of the colored people.

## J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1821. His father was an officer in the navy, and fought under Captain Lawrence in the war of 1812. His grandfather on the maternal side was a soldier of the Revolution. He received an academical education, and read law in the office of Hon. William Strong, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was admitted to practice in 1846. Immediately, however, he became connected with the press as editor of the Reading "Gazette and Democrat," which for many years was the English organ of the Democracy of "Old Berks." In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, and served with ability as chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1857 he was re-elected and made Speaker of the House by the unanimous caucus nomination of his Democratic colleagues. His course as Speaker was distinguished for quickness of perception, readiness in rendering decisions, and strict impartiality.

In 1866 Mr. Getz was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Mileage, Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties, and Public Expenditures. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,738 votes against 7,472 votes for his Republican competitor. Mr. Getz was not a frequent speaker on the floor of the House, but during his first term in Congress he delivered a eulogy on his deceased colleague, Hon. Charles Denison, and a speech against the impeachment of President Johnson which he characterized as "political assassination." He subsequently advocated an abolition of the income tax, and a general reduction of internal taxation.

Engd by J. E. Perine, New York

R. R. Butler

HON RODERICK R BUTLER

REPRESENTATIVE FROM TENNESSEE

# RODERICK R. BUTLER.

RODERICK R. BUTLER was born at Wytheville, Virginia, April 8, 1827, was the youngest son of George Butler of Fincastle, Virginia, and grandson of Rev. J. G. Butler, who for many years was pastor of the Lutheran Church in Cumberland, Maryland.

At the age of thirteen the subject of this sketch was bound an apprentice to the tailor's trade. At eighteen he emigrated to East Tennessee, and settled in Taylorsville, Johnson County, where he has ever since resided. Arriving at his majority he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practised his profession with success. From his youth he was a Whig in politics, and acted uniformly with that party until he became a Republican. His first public office was that of postmaster for Taylorsville, which he received by appointment from President Fillmore. In 1856 he was elected county judge. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature. Having been re-elected, he was a member of that body at the breaking out of the rebellion, and took a firm stand in favor of the Union. He was one of fifteen who voted in the Legislature against the formation by Tennessee of a military league with the "Confederate States." He was arrested in 1862, taken to Knoxville, and tried for treason against the "Confederate States," but owing to the absence of a witness was not convicted. He was seized a second time on a similar charge, but through the intervention of friends was released, and made his way through the rebel lines into Kentucky.

He was authorized by General Burnside to raise a regiment for the Union army, which he partially recruited when he was ordered to unite with Col. John K. Miller of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, of

which he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and cast his vote, as instructed, for Lincoln and Johnson. He was elected a State Senator in April, 1865, and in the following June was appointed judge of the First Judicial Circuit, which office he held until November, 1867.

He was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, in opposition to the policy of President Johnson, whose residence was within his district, receiving a majority of eleven thousand votes. Mr. Butler was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by an almost unanimous vote of the district, only about one hundred and fifty votes being polled against him. Johnson County, in which he resides, did not cast a vote against him, and gave but one vote for Seymour and Blair.

His seat in the Fortieth Congress having been contested on the ground that he was a member of the Tennessee Legislature under the rebel government, Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Elections, after having fully investigated the case, bore the following emphatic testimony:

"There is presented in the person of Mr. Butler a remarkable instance of a man of position in the community in which he resided, of influence among his fellow-men, of such mind and character and attainments among his fellow-citizens as to exert a wide-spread influence for good or for evil, who, at the outbreak of the rebellion never trembled in the balance between Union and disloyalty, but stepped out from associations and from influences calculated to draw him into the vortex of the rebellion and broke away from such influence, and facing the danger and peril of the hour, actuated by patriotism as pure, as disinterested, as self-sacrificing, and efficient as ever actuated any gentleman occupying a position where he could make his mark or his influence felt in the great struggle through which we have passed."

A resolution was passed by Congress relieving Mr. Butler from his alleged disabilities. In the Fortieth Congress was a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.

Eng. by G. E. Perine, N.York

H. L. Dawes

[illegible]

# HENRY L. DAWES.

HENRY L. DAWES was born October 30, 1816, at Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, among the Berkshire Hills, whose inhabitants and interests he has represented in Congress for more than thirteen years. He is of the English yeomanry stock, and the founder of the Massachusetts family; was among the early colonists, settling at Abington, in the eastern portion, whence the parents of Mr. Dawes removed to Cummington, afterwards settling on a small farm in North Adams. Several uncles served in the Continental army throughout the War for Independence, though his father was too young for such duty.

It was amid these associations and surroundings that Mr. Dawes was reared, attending school in the winter, and working hard, as soon as able, on the hill-side farm. At the age of twenty-three he graduated at Yale College, having, when he entered, about forty dollars with which to meet his necessary expenses. When vacation came he travelled a-foot to the homestead at North Adams, and in the same primitive manner returned to his Alma Mater, teaching school and working on the farm during vacations in order to obtain means sufficient to carry him through the collegiate course.

Leaving Yale, he was soon after admitted to the bar, and devoted himself generally to the practice of his profession, diversifying the struggle with teaching school at intervals and for several years editing the "Greenfield Gazette." The young lawyer and editor took his position with the Whig party, and did it good service by voice and pen. In 1848 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and again in 1849 and 1852, serving one term as State

Senator. During this legislative service he was more or less closely identified with the Free Soil movement, being always recognized as possessed of decided anti-slavery convictions, though, by temperament, moderate in methods and cautious in policy. In 1853 he was elected to and served in the State Constitutional Convention, and from that time until 1857 he was State district-attorney. The Know-nothing movement had control of Massachusetts for a season, but during its whole career it was steadily opposed by Mr. Dawes. He was the only anti-Know-nothing member of the Massachusetts delegation when his Congressional career began in 1857. He entered Congress at the beginning of the fierce and turbulent Lecompton struggle, and was a useful ally to the party resisting that iniquity. In the Thirty-sixth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Elections, of which he was made chairman in the Thirty-seventh Congress, continuing to serve thereon until the close of the Fortieth Congress.

In 1860 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor, receiving a handsome vote in the convention that nominated John A. Andrew. In the winter of 1861–62 he was a member of the famous Van Wyck Investigating Committee, which was charged with an inquiry into government contracts. Mr. Dawes was active in the investigation, preparation of the report, and in support of it on the floor, proving himself a valuable ally or formidable opponent, as the need required.

Throughout the war Mr. Dawes was an able and faithful supporter of the administration, always voting or speaking in behalf of all necessary measures for the suppression of rebellion and maintenance of the Union. Outside of Congress he was an active and efficient stump speaker, always in demand and popular, both from his thorough acquaintance with political affairs, men and measures, and his clear, logical and attractive mode of statement and argument. His arduous labors on the Committee on Elections though important, were not calculated to attract as much attention as some other labors more closely connected with the stirring events of the time. Mr. Dawes was a consistent friend of emancipation, and his votes may

always be found recorded on that side. During the reconstruction period, Mr. Dawes, though at times indicating views of a more moderate character than was generally entertained by the majority in the House, recorded his votes on those grave issues with the great body of the party of which he is so useful a member.

During the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Dawes was prominently mentioned for the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress, but as Mr. Blaine's candidacy made it impossible to unite New England delegations, Mr. Dawes retired gracefully and with honors. He was appointed chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to which important duty he brings the conscientious industry and the careful, painstaking attention which are marked characteristics of his public life and labors. It evinces the high esteem in which the abilities of Mr. Dawes are held at home, that he was offered by Governor Claflin a position on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He declined the honor, preferring legislative to judicial labors.

In a paper read before the American Social Science Association, held in New York, October 26, 1869, Mr. Dawes discussed "the mode of procedure in cases of contested elections." His long experience as a member and chairman of the Committee on Elections, extending through ten years, enabled him to produce a most valuable paper, which illustrates the strongly non-partisan bias of his mind as well as the vigorous simplicity of his style and the compactness of his statements.

Mr. Dawes first calls attention to the fact that by the constitution both Houses were made the sole and only "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." With regard to this absolute power he says:

"This is a most remarkable power, and has no analogy; not remarkable in that it is supreme, for in every constitutional government there is a tribunal of last resort existing somewhere, and of course supreme over the subject-matter or the person falling within its jurisdiction. But in all such tribunals, not only the jurisdiction but the constituent parts of the body itself are defined and fixed by

a law outside of, and superior to the tribunal itself. It does not pass upon its own commission. Yet, in a contested election in Congress, the subject-matter and the person falling within the supreme jurisdiction of each House are the constituents of its own body. Of whom the body shall consist, the body itself has absolute power to determine. And the power to determine of whom either House shall consist, includes that of determining the political character of that House and the fate of measures and administrations, and, it may be, of the Government itself. The grave character of this power thus becomes apparent the moment it is comprehended."

Since his occupation of the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, a position accorded him by usage as the oldest continuous member, as well as by his recognized capacity for the important work needed, Mr. Dawes has made a strong record in favor of the utmost economy and retrenchment, making in the House, January 18, 1870, a vigorous speech which at the time and since created a great deal of discussion and criticism. The occasion was on a bill transferring the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island, which Mr. Dawes opposed as involving uncalled for expenditure.

Mr. Dawes is possessed of much more than ordinary literary culture, and those who know him best are often surprised at the extent and quality of the reading for which, busy man of affairs as he is and has so long been, he still finds time. As a speaker Mr. Dawes is easy, fluent, clear and cogent, always talking extemporaneously, and in the colloquial debates which arise on the floor of the House he is one of the most formidable of foes and most valuable of friends, apt at retort, and gifted with a keen and often powerful sarcasm, which lends point to his arguments and sting to his words. As a lawyer Mr. Dawes possesses an excellent reputation, and has a good practice which might be much larger and more lucrative but for his attention to public duties.

# JOHN MORRISSEY.

JOHN MORRISSEY was born in the town of Templemore, Tipperary County, Ireland, February 12, 1831. He came to America when five years of age, and for many years resided in Troy and Lansingburg, New York. He received a common school education, worked some time in a paper-mill, and afterward learned the trade of a brush-maker. He subsequently worked as a deck-hand on a Hudson River steamer, and then became a runner for a steamboat company in New York city.

Possessing great strength and a fine physical development, he became an expert pugilist, and in 1852 made his first appearance in California as a professional gladiator. Returning to New York, he fought contests with "Yankee Sullivan" and John C. Heenan, his success giving him wide reputation in the sporting world. Having won the "championship" in 1858 he relinquished the profession.

He attracted the attention of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who assisted him with means by which he acquired an immense fortune.

His first public appearance in politics was in his election to the Fortieth Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of New York City. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress over two opposing candidates by a majority of nearly ten thousand votes.

His notoriety acquired in other arenas makes him a marked figure in Congress, and attracts the notice of all observers. He never participates in debate, but invariably votes and acts in strict harmony with his party friends.

# JOHN H. KETCHAM.

JOHN H. KETCHAM was born in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, December 21, 1831. He received an academical education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His neighbors signified their appreciation of his sterling qualities by electing him supervisor of his native town soon after he was eligible. After holding this office two years, he was, in 1856 and 1857, a member of the Assembly of New York. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the State Senate. The civil war breaking out, he was unwilling to remain at home, and in 1862 he entered the army as colonel of the 150th New York Volunteers. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, and in other important engagements. He was with Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, sharing in the labors, dangers, and successes of that important military movement. He was promoted to be brigadier-general, and was subsequently breveted major-general. In December, 1864, he was severely wounded in an attempt to intercept the escape of Gen. Hardee on the Savannah. The war having virtually ended he felt at liberty to re-enter the civil service, hence he resigned his commission in the army on the 3d of March, 1865, and on the following day took his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he had been elected by the people of the Twelfth District of New York. He was subsequently re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Public Lands. While taking no part in public debates, he has been attentive to the business of legislation, and watchful of the interests of his constituents.

# JOHN F. BENJAMIN.

JOHN FORBES BENJAMIN is a native of New York, and was born in Cicero, Onondaga County, of that State, January 23, 1817; his ancestors being of the Knickerbocker Dutch stock. He received such an education as the common schools of the country afforded. He commenced school teaching at sixteen, and continued thus employed, except at intervals, during the five succeeding years. During this period, his leisure hours were diligently devoted to studies, having in view the legal profession. Attaiuing his majority, and being destitute of resources, during the six succeeding years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and while thus occupied the study of law was kept steadily in view.

In 1844 Mr. Benjamin was induced to emigrate to the great West. He went first to Northern Illinois, but during the succeeding winter, being prostrated with fever, he was led to the conclusion that a milder climate was indispensable to his full recovery. He accordingly removed with his family to Texas, reaching Galveston in the following spring, and in very delicate health. Here for three years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, contemplating, meanwhile, in connection with others, the business of sheep raising, for which the beautiful prairies and fine climate of Texas seemed to them well adapted. The disturbances, however, connected with the Mexican war interfered with this plan, while the yellow fever, raging in 1847, in Galveston, seized upon Mr. Benjamin as one of its victims. He survived the attack, but as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned northward and settled in Shelby County, Missouri.

Presently another fever of a different character—the "California

gold fever"—attacked him, and with a great multitude similarly affected, he was soon wending his way over the plains towards the Pacific. Both his Texan and Californian enterprises appear to have been successful; and, on his return from the West, he applied himself with great diligence to the fulfilment of his long-cherished plan of engaging in the law. He plunged at once into the preparatory studies, was soon admitted to the bar, and at once, and apparently with but slight effort, attained to the front rank of his profession. As a successful advocate, he is said to have no superior in the State of Missouri.

Elected to the State Legislature, Mr. Benjamin soon became a prominent and leading member of that body—bearing an active part in inaugurating various important measures tending to the prosperity of the State. Until the rebellion, he was a firm and consistent Democrat; rendering able support to Buchanan in 1856, and afterwards to Douglas in 1860. He declared boldly against the Breckinridge movement as being charged with treason, and designed by its leaders to plunge the country into civil war. The story of Missouri, as the result of Mr. Lincoln's election, need not be repeated here. The agitation there, the widespread spirit of rebellion, and the fixed determination to carry the State along with the other slave States into secession are facts familiar to every one.

Among the foremost in resisting this tide of ruin was Mr. Benjamin; and he soon became of course an object of bitter rebel hostility. He was dragged from his home and family at midnight, and by armed traitors hurried off to their camp, twenty miles distant. Being released, he at once placed his affairs in order and joined the army as a private. He was soon commissioned as captain, then successively as major, lieut.-colonel, and finally as brigadier-general; and participated in many battles. In 1864 he was nominated for Congress and elected by a large majority, and was subsequently twice re-elected. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Retrenchment, and on Invalid Pensions, and was chairman of the the last-named committee in the Forty-first Congress.

B. M. Kitchen

HON. BENJAMIN M. KITCHEN

REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIRGINIA

## BETHUEL M. KITCHEN.

AGRICULTURE is a pursuit occupying a majority of the population of the United States, and employing a large proportion of the capital of the country, yet it has very few representatives in Congress from its own ranks. Not more than a dozen members of the Fortieth Congress are set down as "Farmers," and of these but a small proportion are practical agriculturists. To the latter very limited and select number belonged Bethuel M. Kitchen.

He was born in Berkley County, Virginia, March 2, 1812. He received a common-school education, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the fertile Shenandoah Valley. In 1861 and 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia. In 1863 he was elected a Representative from Virginia to Congress, but since the State was deemed to have lost its right of representation through rebellion, he was not admitted to a seat. Residing in a region which was alternately overrun by the armies of the Rebellion and the Union, he suffered severe losses during the war. At the close of the war little of his farm was left but the naked soil.

Mr. Kitchen took an active part in the organization of the State of West Virginia, and was a member of the first Senate of the new commonwealth. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Second District, embracing sixteen counties of West Virginia. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and Expenditures in the Treasury Department. He is distinguished as having been a silent member, not making a speech of any sort during his entire term in Congress.

# JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN was born in Albany, New York, in 1811. He received his education mainly at private schools, studied law, and was admitted to the Albany bar in 1832. In 1835 he was counsel and director of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and was afterwards treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company. He was also Master in Chancery during the governership of William L. Marcy. In 1844 he was made a member of the Board of Regents, and in 1862 Chancellor of the University of New York, and in the same year was a State Senator. He received from Rutgers' College the degree of LL. D.

At a special election he was, in 1863, elected as Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Corning. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Claims. In the Fortieth Congress, to which he was also elected, he served with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and that on the Library.

Mr. Pruyn was an active member of the Fortieth Congress, sustaining a prominent part in the proceedings and debates of the House. He delivered speeches on a variety of important questions; for example, on the Impeachment Resolutions presented by Mr. Ashley—on the New York Custom House Affairs—on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill—on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—on the Resolution for the Impeachment of President Johnson—on the Treaty-making power—Construction of the Impeachment clause of the Constitution—on the Purchase of Alaska, and on other subjects and occasions. His expressed views on the prominent questions before Congress were in harmony with those of the Democratic party, of which he is an able and efficient member.

John V. L. Pruyn

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Eng^d by G E Perine N York

John V. L. Pruyn

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# WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was born in Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, May 11, 1821. When thirteen years old, his father with his family removed to Ohio, and thence, two years afterwards, to Kosciusco County, Indiana. His educational advantages were but slender, he having access only to common schools, which, especially in Indiana, at that time were very defective. Yet his ambition to improve the privileges which he had, added to his indomitable perseverance and severe application, more than counterbalanced his lack of school advantages and helped him to become respectable in scholarship.

In his seventeenth year he commenced by himself the study of law, and two years afterwards passed a severe examination and was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Warsaw, Indiana, which has since continued as his home. Almost simultaneously with entering upon law practice, he began to participate in political affairs, and, pending the presidential campaign of 1840, he entered the contest in behalf of the Whig candidate with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and by his speeches in numerous places, began to acquire an enviable reputation as a public speaker. Thus matters proceeded during several succeeding years, wherein the subject of our sketch was employing himself diligently in professional labors. In the campaigns of 1844 and 1848 he distinguished himself by his enthusiastic and able speeches in various portions of the State. During the latter campaign, he was nominated and elected county-treasurer, and continued to sustain this office until 1852. In the canvass of this year for Governor and Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Williams was pitted against Ashbel P. Willard as a candi-

date for the latter office. The State had long been Democratic, while Mr. Willard, the rival candidate, was the idol of his party, and possessed many personal advantages. A joint canvass was determined on by the two champions, which was prosecuted with great enthusiasm; and although Mr. Williams was defeated, yet his vote exceeded that of his colleague, the Whig candidate for governor, by about five thousand.

This remarkable canvass having passed, Mr. Williams seems to have given much attention to mercantile pursuits, and railroad operations, most of which proved prosperous. As the war of the Rebellion came on he, with his characteristic activity, embarked in the cause of the Union. He was commissioned by Governor Morton with the rank of colonel, and placed in command of Camp Allen at Fort Wayne. Within thirty days, by his impassioned and eloquent speeches he succeeded in raising, arming, and equipping three full regiments of infantry, which were at once despatched to the field. No other instance of such celerity in rallying and equipping troops occurred in the West during the war. In June, 1863, he joined Sherman's army in the South-west, continuing with it for more than two years, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

The great popularity of Col. Williams, joined with his well-known ability as a debater, very naturally designated him as a candidate for Congress; and in the spring of 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth District of Indiana, and elected. In the Fortieth Congress, he was made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and served on two or three other important committees. He introduced a bill exempting manufacturing establishments, where gross receipts were less than five thousand dollars, from the Internal Revenue Tax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and incorporated in the general bill as reported by them. He delivered a speech entitled "Democracy Exposed and Republicanism Vindicated," of which thirty thousand copies were subscribed for and distributed throughout the country.

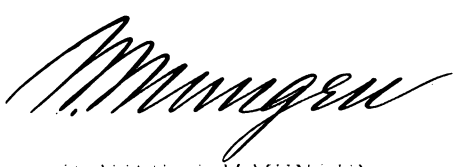
# CHARLES O'NEILL.

CHARLES O'NEILL was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1840, and entered upon the profession of law, which he practised successfully in his native city. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1850, 1851 and 1852. He was in 1853 a member of the State Senate, and in 1860 he served another term in the lower branch of the Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. From the beginning of his service in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Commerce, and more recently of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department, and Private Land Claims. Speaking on a bill to modify the warehousing system, he said: "I for one, representing in part a city which is largely engaged in manufacturing, say I want to stand by our own manufacturers wherever and whenever I can."

Speaking on the Post-office Appropriation bill, he expressed the following liberal views: "In my opinion, mail facilities ought to be enlarged year by year as our country increases and extends, and that we should not keep our minds solely upon the amount of expenditure, under the impression that we must economise with a view of making the service pay for itself. What we want is cheap postage, frequent and rapid mail communication between the different points of the country, frequent deliveries of mail matter, and if the money appropriated is expended judiciously the cost to the Government to be sure must be considered, but not to the exclusion of the vast accommodations to business interests throughout the length and breadth of the land, which can be greatly improved by enlarged postal facilities."

## HENRY P. H. BROMWELL.

HENRY P. H. BROMWELL was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 26, 1823. He removed in childhood to Ohio, and after remaining in that State seven years, in 1836 he emigrated with his parents to Illinois. After some time spent in English and classical studies, he prepared himself for the profession of law, and coming to the bar in 1853, practised in different parts of the State. From 1852 to 1854 he edited and published the "Age of Steam and Fire" at Vandalia. In 1853 he was elected judge of Fayette County, and held the office four years. In 1860 he was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Patents, Expenses in the State Department and the Civil Service. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. He earnestly favored the impeachment of the President, and as early as July 11, 1867, used the following language in a speech to the House: "The people are weary with the delay in hunting up specialties and trifles when the grand glaring fact stares them in the face that the Chief Magistrate has met both the last and the present Congress with the assumption of complete legislative power, exercising every attribute of a despot in this country, while Congress stood still and submitted." He favored expansion of the currency, which he advocated in a speech delivered, as he asserted, in behalf of a "class very seldom represented on this floor by one of their own number, the 'old settlers,' whose hands have shared the toils of frontier life from youth, who know how to use the ax, the maul, the log-chain and the frow."



## WILLIAM MUNGEN.

WILLIAM MUNGEN was born May 12th, 1821, in the city of Baltimore, whither his parents had emigrated, two years before, from Ireland. In 1822 his father removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1830, when he took his family to the west, and settled in what is now Carroll County, Ohio.

William was taught the rudiments of learning by his mother, who was a woman of remarkable mental qualities and good education. Being a Presbyterian, she required him to commit to memory the Westminster Catechism, and when five years old to read two chapters daily in the Bible.

At nine years of age he was put to work on the farm, but continued to spend his leisure moments in reading and study. From the time he was fourteen until he was nineteen years old he went to school only fifty-five days, but meanwhile, by diligent night study at home, made excellent attainments in English grammar, mathematics, and the physical sciences.

Subsequently he spent several years teaching school during the winter months and farming in the summer; occasionally contributing articles to the newspapers. In the fall of 1845 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Hancock County, and removed to Findlay, the county-seat. In February, 1845, he commenced editing and publishing the "Hancock Farmer," a Democratic weekly newspaper. Six months later he bought the rival newspaper of the place, and united the two under the name of "Democratic Courier," a paper which he continued to edit and publish for ten years. In the fall of 1846 he was elected Auditor of Hancock County, and was re-elected in 1848.

In 1850 the contest arose in Ohio as to the adoption of a new State constitution. On the stump, and with the pen, Mr. Mungen

supported the new constitution, which was adopted at the popular election.

In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Putnam, Wood, Henry, Fulton and Lucas. He declined a re-nomination in 1853. In the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1853.

In 1858 he was nominated by the Democracy of the Fifth District as a candidate for Congress. He was beaten in the election by Hon. J. M. Ashley, but ran six hundred votes ahead of his party ticket.

He continued in the practice of law until 1861. When the war broke out he assisted in raising the 21st Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, but on account of cases pending in court he could not himself go into the three months' service. He soon after enlisted men to form a battery of light artillery, but as the guns could not be furnished at the time by the Government, the company was disbanded. He then received authority from the Governor to raise a regiment of infantry. In about six weeks the regiment was full, and was organized as the 57th Ohio, Colonel Mungen commanding.

The regiment was assigned to duty under General W. T. Sherman, in the West. It participated in all the important battles of the Southwest, including Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Raymond, Champion Hills, Messenger's Ford, and Arkansas Post. At the latter place Colonel Mungen led the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps in the charge against the enemy's works. Ill health compelled him to resign at Vicksburg, but his regiment went through to the sea with Sherman.

After recruiting his health for a year, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected by 2,778 majority. He served on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Special Committees on the Niagara Ship Canal, and on the treatment of Union Prisoners. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of 4,846, and was placed on the Committees on Indian Affairs and on Printing.

# CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN was born in Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818. He entered the profession of law, and removed to Wisconsin, from which State he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In the last-named Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and a member of the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the State of the Union. In February, 1861, this committee made a report recommending a Constitutional amendment making slavery perpetual. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, alone dissented from the Committee, and made a minority report which set forth in truthful terms the origin of the secession movement, and opposed any modification of the Constitution in the interests of slavery.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a cavalry regiment, of which he was commissioned as colonel. In June, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and having joined Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, he was assigned to the post at Helena, which he held until November, when the whole cavalry force in Arkansas was placed under his command. In November, 1862, Gen. Grant moving southward for the capture of Vicksburg, Gen. Washburn with 2,000 cavalry dislodged a force prepared to obstruct the progress of the army at the crossing of the Tallahatchie. In February, 1863, he conducted an expedition which opened the Yazoo Pass. About the 1st of March he took command of the cavalry at Memphis, where he remained until early in May, when he proceeded to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. He was ordered with two divisions to hold Haines' Bluff, and watch Gen. Joe Johnston, who was hovering in the rear with a large force with a view of raising the siege.

In August, 1863, Gen. Washburn, in command of the 13th Corps,

joined Gen. Banks for the purpose of taking part in the Texas campaign. At the battle of Grand Coteau, La., Gen. Washburn, with his command, saved the 4th Division, under Gen. Burbridge, from annihilation by an overwhelming force of rebels. On the 29th of November, Gen. Washburn landed on the coast of Texas with 2,800 men and compelled the evacuation of Fort Esperanza, a bomb-proof work, cased with railroad iron, surrounded by a deep moat filled with water, manned by 1,000 men, and mounting ten guns. This movement gave the Union forces control of the entire coast of Texas, from Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande. Gen. Washburn remained on the coast of Texas until January, 1864, when, becoming satisfied that there would be no further movement made, he availed himself of a leave of absence for sixty days.

In the spring of 1864 he was ordered by Gen. Grant to Annapolis to assist in reorganizing the 9th Corps, to which he was assigned. The massacre of Fort Pillow, and other calamities occurring in West Tennessee, Major-Gen. Hurlbut was relieved, and Gen. Washburn was ordered to proceed to Memphis and assume command. Here he organized and sent out several expeditions to hold in check a large cavalry force, which would otherwise have operated on the communications of Gen. Sherman.

In December he was relieved by Gen. Dana, and was ordered to the command of the district of Vicksburg. His successor, however, was soon relieved, and Gen. Washburn was recalled to the department of Memphis. The historian of "Wisconsin in the War," asserts that "competent testimony from Memphis says that he was the best commander in that position during the war." Returning to civil pursuits after the war, Mr. Washburn was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Expenditures on Public Buildings. Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committees on Appropriations, on Private Land Claims, and the Select Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, and was chairman of the Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph.

# JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH is a native of Eaton, Lower Canada, and was born March 27, 1820. He was of New England parentage, and his father, though poor, was well educated. In 1834 the family removed to Michigan, then a territory. Here the father engaged in farming and land surveying; his son John assisted him in both occupations, at the same time going to school at intervals, pursuing among other things the study of surveying, that by practising it he might secure means for further study, and especially for his contemplated study of the law.

In 1843 Mr. Farnsworth, now a young man of twenty-three, went to St. Charles, Illinois, and made his permanent residence there. Having previously been admitted to the bar, he now engaged in the practice of law, "having, at that time," to use his own words, "neither money, friends, or library, and but little knowledge or experience."

Mr. Farnsworth was, by education, a Democrat; and in the campaign of 1844 engaged heartily in advocating the Democratic ticket, and in promoting the election of Polk to the Presidency. In 1846, however, upon the annexation of Texas, he left the Democratic ranks, allied himself with the Liberty party, and assisted in the nomination of Owen Lovejoy for Congress. Since that time he has constantly given his influence and support to the cause of anti-slavery. In 1856, and again in 1858, he was elected to Congress by very large majorities, from what was then known as the Chicago District. He assisted in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, leaving his seat in Congress and making a journey to Chicago for that purpose, and he seems to have been the only member of Congress from Illinois, at that time, who believed in the possibility of Mr. Lincoln's nomination.

In the spring of 1861 the war came on, and, in the following October, Mr. Farnsworth raised the 8th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, nearly 1200 strong, and proceeded with it to Washington. For about thirteen months he commanded this regiment as its colonel; and, during this time, he participated, together with his regiment, in most of the battles under McClellan, upon the Peninsula, and those of South Mountain, and of Antietam in Maryland. In these battles his regiment was almost invariably in advance when approaching the enemy, and in the rear when retreating from him. In November, 1862, he received the appointment of brigadier-general, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which he continued to command till after the battle of Fredericksburg. At this time, owing to a severe lameness caused by being constantly in the saddle, Gen. Farnsworth was obliged to request leave of absence for medical treatment; and having, in the fall of 1862, been re-elected to Congress, he, on the 4th of March following, resigned his commission in the army. In the succeeding autumn, however, he was authorized to raise another regiment of cavalry, the 67th Illinois, officering it chiefly from his old regiment.

In 1864 Gen. Farnsworth was again elected to Congress, and was also honored with a fourth election in 1866, the two last nominations being by acclamation, and on both of these occasions he received the largest majority, at his election, given by any district in the United States. During the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and a member of the Committee on Reconstruction. He took an important part in legislation, and was a frequent and forcible speaker on the floor of the House.

In the Forty-first Congress, as chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, he reported and advocated a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, he favored the readmission of Virginia, Georgia, and other States on terms of great liberality to those who participated in the Rebellion.

# CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE was born in Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821. When a child he removed with his parents to the State of New York, and settled in St. Lawrence County. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he practised successfully in the circuit and supreme courts of the State, doing a very large business for the place in which he lived.

His first appearance in public office was in 1854, when he was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Thirty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, and served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. His first speech in Congress was against the censure and expulsion of Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio, for words spoken in debate. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. During the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses to which he was re-elected, he served on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Being one of the ablest members on the Democratic side of the House, he had occasion frequently to defend the principles and policy of his party, which he invariably did to the satisfaction of his friends. One of the most memorable of his speeches was that against confiscation, in answer to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Another important speech was his reply to Mr. Boutwell against the regulation of suffrage by the Federal government. He made several speeches against the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and in favor of the immediate restoration of the recently rebellious States. Commencing one of these speeches Mr. Eldridge remarked: "I cannot now stop to argue

that the States to which this bill is intended to apply, are still of right, legally and constitutionally, States in this Union. That they are, is undeniable as that the Union itself is still in existence. If they are not living States in the Union, saved and preserved to it by the war, then all the blood shed and treasure spent within the last six years was in vain." He proceeded to insist that the bill was at war with every principle underlying the Government, and with every principle of civil liberty intended to be secured by the Constitution.

He was on the Committee appointed to make the preliminary investigation with a view to impeaching President Johnson, and with Mr. Marshall of Illinois, made a minority report against impeachment and censure. During the discussion of the resolution for the impeachment of the President, reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. Elridge addressed the House in a speech of which the following is an extract:

"This proceeding to impeach the President is another wave of the war, of the surging passions it evolved. It is the third time it has threatened to overwhelm and submerge the present Executive in an effort to impeach him. It is an effort no more hostile to him and to his honor than to the exercise of the executive power as one of the constitutional powers of this government. The President and the power will go down together. It is a war upon the government itself, and it does seem as though these oft-repeated assaults will ultimately be successful. . . . Sir, I believe that this is a part of a great and organized plan to get rid of the Executive and to invest Congress with all the powers of government. It is the execution of a great and determined purpose to subvert and overthrow the Constitution and destroy all the constitutional departments of the government. It is the carrying out of a purpose long since formed by the most radical portion of this Congress to retain power, right or wrong—to hold on to the offices heretofore subject to the disposition of the Executive, even if by such holding the government of the Constitution and all the great interests of the people shall be involved in one common ruin."

# JOHN D. BALDWIN.

JOHN D. BALDWIN was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, September 28, 1810. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut. His father and other relatives were prominent patriots in the war for Independence. He entered Yale College at the earliest admissible age, and graduated to the degree of Master of Arts, afterwards reading law and theology. His inclinations, however, led him to literary pursuits, and in 1842 he commenced an active career in journalism, being associated with the press first in Hartford, and afterwards in Boston. Previous to this, he had published a volume of poems which gave evidence of cultivated taste, lively imagination, and fine descriptive powers.

In Boston Mr. Baldwin became actively associated with the Freesoil movement, and during the next eighteen years was among its leading advocates. On the establishment of the Boston "Commonwealth," about the time the Fugitive Slave law was enacted, Mr. Baldwin assumed its editorship. Conducted with great ability and vigor, yet avoiding personal issues as much as possible, the "Commonwealth" had a great deal to do in shaping that political anti-slavery sentiment which originated the Republican party. Afterwards Mr. Baldwin became editor of the Boston "Telegraph," and then purchased the Worcester "Daily Spy," one of the oldest journals in America. During these years of active professional life, Mr. Baldwin found time to act as delegate to all the National Conventions of the Freesoil, Liberty party, and Republican organizations, and also to engage in studies connected with oriental inquiries so extensive and thorough as to secure for him a reputation for profound scholarship. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, and has long been in correspondence with the leading societies and learned men in Europe, whose archeological and historical studies are related to the subjects of his own extensive inquiries and research.

In 1862 Mr. Baldwin was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress. In that body he served on the Committees on Public Printing, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Expenditures, and soon became known as an active working member. A long continued bronchial affection prevented him from exerting himself as a debater, though a speech on "State Sovereignty" attracted considerable attention from its historical value and its logical analysis of the heresy which it combatted. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the District of Columbia Committee. He took great interest in all measures designed to ameliorate the condition of the poor and uneducated, aiding by the introduction and support of various measures the organization of a public school system for the freed people. Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Baldwin was made chairman of the Committee on the Library. In this capacity he continued more actively and directly the interest he had taken in the great Congressional Library from the beginning of his career in the House of Representatives, and was particularly active in extending its value in the direction of his own favorite researches. During this Congress Mr. Baldwin made a speech marked with scholarly knowledge, and rare eloquence in reply to Hon. James Brooks, who took the ground that the decay of all nations was owing to the admixture on terms of equality in their public and social polity of inferior races. Mr. Baldwin's reply attracted general attention, and was republished as a campaign document during the presidential contest of 1868, by the Republican committee.

Shortly before the close of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Baldwin completed and published, through the Harpers, a volume containing the results of his long continued and extensive studies under the title of "Pre-Historic Nations," in which he endeavors to establish, by a careful review of the evidence he had found, the existence of a civilized race whom he designates as the Cushites, and who, he aims to show, were the founders of an extensive civilization, which all scholars now acknowledge as having a common origin, though widely scattered and in various degrees of development.

# BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS.

BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS was born at Hebron, Washington County, New York, April 22, 1829. "He was not a graduate," says one of his colleagues in Congress, "nor so far as I can learn, ever a student of any college, but to the credit of the public schools of his native town, he acquired an education in the useful and the practical, and a discipline of the mind that would reflect honor on the proudest Alma Mater." He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Madison, the State capital, where he engaged actively in business pursuits. He became manager of one of the pioneer telegraph lines of the West, and such was his success in this and other enterprises, that he accumulated a large fortune. "Few lives," says Senator Howe, "have been more logically ordered than that of Mr. Hopkins. His first effort seems to have been directed to the acquirement of that competency which would put him and those dependent upon him beyond the reach of want, and secure to him that freedom from personal cares which is so essential to one who is engaged in the public service. That competency he early acquired, and so secured as to demand the least possible share of time in the management of it. And the immutable method of his life was perhaps in nothing more conspicuous than in the fact that he aimed at competency and not fortune, and in the further fact that when competency was achieved he rested from that endeavor. He did not attempt to supplement competency with fortune. When he had secured that competence, he directed his undivided energies to public affairs." He entered active political life in 1856, as private secretary to Governor Bashford of Wisconsin, and he has always been regarded as justly entitled to a large share of the credit of the success of that officer's administration, and of the ascendency of the Republican party in that State. In 1862 he was elected to the State

Senate, and served two years, and was subsequently a member of the Assembly of the State.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Hopkins was "untiring," as testifies Governor Randall of Wisconsin, "in his efforts to arouse the people to the exigencies that were upon us. He spent much time and much of his own means, without hesitation or faltering, in gathering in the Wisconsin troops, and urging forward enlistments for the war. He was always ready at my summons, by night or day, to leave his own private business to attend the public service. I was indebted to no man not in public life more than to him. He was never discouraged, but loyal, patriotic, and devoted to his country. He was a good citizen, public-spirited, generous and charitable."

In 1866 Mr. Hopkins was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Fortieth Congress, and having taken his seat, soon acquired influence, and won a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members. "He was not an eloquent sayer of things," says one of his colleagues, "he was rather a diligent doer of things; he was not rhetorical but he was eminently practical." Judge Lawrence, who was associated with him in Committee service, said: "His grasp and force of intellect, his faculty of comprehending all subjects on which he was called to act, made him a most able, valuable and efficient member of the House, as he was of the committee."

At the close of the first term of the Forty-first Congress, he left Washington with his health somewhat impaired. During the summer he declined, and when Congress re-assembled in November, he was detained at his home and confined to his house. Early in December he was stricken with paralysis, and languished until the first of January, when he expired, "sustained to the last by the fortitude of Christian faith and hope." Gen. Washburn describes him as "of manners mild, genial and courteous; of a temper kind and conciliating in the highest degree; with a hand ever open to the calls of charity." His large circle of personal and political friends deeply lamented the untimely death of one so promising and so useful, but

"That life is long which answers life's great end."

Ginery Twichell

## GINERY TWICHELL.

GINERY TWICHELL is a native of Massachusetts, and was born August 26th, 1811, at Athol, in the county of Worcester, which was the home of his ancestors for several generations. In his boyhood he attended the common schools of his native place, but did not enjoy that privilege after he was sixteen years old. At the age of nineteen, after having been for three years in responsible positions under different persons, he went into the employment of Mr. Josiah Stockwell, and took charge of his stage line from Barre to Worcester, which was then struggling against a strong opposition. He pursued this occupation with such faithfulness and success, that in about five years he secured a small interest in the business, and ten years later was the proprietor of two hundred horses, and of several lines of stage coaches, between Worcester and various points in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The first route over which he drove was from Worcester to Barre, but the lines were extended and multiplied until they embraced a considerable portion of the State. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Twichell, after having been for several years a member of Congress, drove one of the original stage coaches (which he still owns) from Worcester to Barre, carrying a party of thirty persons, including the governor and other distinguished gentlemen.

As early as 1836, before the days of telegraphs, Mr. Twichell devised and successfully carried into execution a system for collecting the returns of elections in Massachusetts on the day of the election, so that they could be published in Boston on the following morning. He accomplished this by having the returns brought by assistants

with relays of horses from every town of the State to a central route. On one occasion, after voting in Worcester and riding to Greenfield, a distance of 55 miles, where he was to receive returns in person, his messengers were delayed by the bad weather and the bad traveling, so that he was unable to leave Greenfield until half-past nine o'clock P. M., two hours later than the appointed time. He rode to Worcester in the face of an easterly storm, but arrived ten minutes after the engine had left for Boston, that having started at the hour appointed. Nothing daunted, he pushed forward on horseback, forty-five miles further, and reached Boston in season to have his dispatches appear in the "Morning Atlas." Such enterprise in collecting news was very remarkable, and in fact unequalled at that day.

In January, 1846, Mr. Twichell performed a remarkable feat, which illustrates his own indomitable energy as well as the rival enterprise of the newspaper press. There was sharp competition between the leading newspapers of New York for the first despatches expected to arrive at Boston by the European steamer. The New York "Herald" made arrangements to carry them from Boston to Norwich by rail, then by boat to Long Island—then down the Island by rail. The other newspapers employed Mr. Twichell to convey the dispatches from Worcester to Hartford by horse power, by rail to New Haven, and thence to New York by horses. To do this he rode the entire distance between Worcester and Hartford, about 65 miles, through a deep snow, in the remarkably short space of three hours and twenty minutes. Arriving at Hartford, with the understanding on his part that an engine should be in readiness to run to New Haven, he rode directly to the engine-house, impressed an engineer into the service, mounted the engine himself, and ran to New Haven—a distance of thirty-six miles—in one hour, and there learned that the arrangement previously made with the Railroad Company had been withdrawn by the officers of the road without notice to him, and that he had run over the road in the face of every danger and without their knowledge or consent. The dispatches for

the competing newspapers, by the horse express, reached New York before those for the "Herald." Mr. Twichell's remarkable feat of horsemanship excited no little wonder, and was commemorated by a large and beautiful engraving, entitled "The Unrivalled Express Rider."

The introduction of railroads interfering with Mr. Twichell's lines of stage coaches, in the spring of 1848 he accepted the appointment of assistant-superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and in the following year was made general superintendent. He held this position until February, 1857, when he was chosen president of the railroad, a position which he held until after his election to Congress in 1867. He devoted himself to railroad enterprises with all the energy and success which had characterized his earlier pursuits, and during his railroad life of twenty years he was not diverted from business a single day by sickness or for recreation.

During his remarkably active and successful business career, Mr. Twichell never failed to record his vote at each election, voting first with the Whig, and finally with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Baltimore in 1864, and was elected a Representative from the Third District of Massachusetts, comprising Brookline, Roxbury, and the southerly half of Boston, to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, for the duties of which his long experience had specially fitted him. Devoting to his duties as a legislator the same energy, promptness and punctuality which distinguished his business career, he has seldom been absent from his committee meetings, and during the sessions of the House he has given constant attention to his public duties.

## FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE was born in Vergennes, Vermont, August 29, 1818. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, of the class of 1840. He studied law with his father, Hon. E. D. Woodbridge, and came to the bar in 1842. In 1849 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was also a member of that body in 1857 and 1858. During three years ending with 1852 he was State auditor. He was prosecuting-attorney for five years ending with 1858, and was many times chosen mayor of the city of Vergennes. Meanwhile he was, for several years, vice-president and the active manager of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. He was a member of the Vermont Senate during the years 1860 and 1861, in the latter year being president *pro tem.* of that body.

In 1863 Mr. Woodbridge was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from Vermont, and served on the House Judiciary Committee. In the Thirty-ninth Congress to which he was elected he was placed on the Committee on the Judiciary, and also on that on Private Land Claims. He was a member of the Philadelphia "Loyalist's Convention" of 1866, and in the same year was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Here he was again on the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Private Land Claims, and on the Joint Committee, on the Committee to revise and fix the pay of Congressional officials, of which he was chairman on the part of the House.

Among the speeches of Mr. Woodbridge during the Fortieth Congress were those relating to the Impeachment of President Johnson, a measure which he decidedly favored—on the bill relating to the rights of American citizens abroad—on the admission of North Carolina—and on the purchase of Alaska.

# DAVID HEATON.

DAVID HEATON was born at Hamilton, Ohio, March 10, 1823. His father was an early settler in Ohio, and was somewhat prominent in the political affairs of the State. The subject of this sketch, after receiving an ordinary English education, read law, and practised as an attorney for several years. In 1855 he was in the State Legislature as a Senator for the counties of Butler and Warren. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and served three terms in the Senate of that State. "He removed," says Senator Ramsey of that State, " with the hope that the climate of Minnesota would arrest the disease which has at length terminated his life. He found the change favorable, but the enthusiasm and self-forgetfulness with which he devoted himself to every good word and work did more to prolong his life than the change of climate.

"He never wearied of the noble task of adapting the experience of his native Ohio to the organization of the institutions of Minnesota. He was soon chosen to represent Hennepin County in the State Senate, and continued in that position nearly six years. He was a laborious and faithful public servant, and to no single man is the State more indebted for the efficiency of the public school system and the restoration of the University of Minnesota, and its successful operation at St. Anthony, than to David Heaton.

"When, in 1861, it devolved upon me as governor to co-operate in raising troops for the national defence, I found him a tower of strength. His patriotism, his eloquence, his personal sympathy were all enlisted, and a new life seemed to animate his feeble frame."

In 1863 Mr. Heaton was appointed by Secretary Chase as special agent of the Treasury Department, and United States depositary at

Newbern, North Carolina, a place which he adopted as his residence. He was appointed third auditor of the Treasury, but did not accept the office. He became president of the National Bank of Newbern in the fall of 1865. He was an active member of the Republican party, and was the author of its platform, adopted at Raleigh, March 27, 1867. For more than twelve years he defended Republican principles by frequent contributions to the public press. In 1867 he was elected to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, in which he was chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. He was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served for a few months, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on the Census, and as chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

So infirm was the health of Mr. Heaton that he was unable to participate prominently in the deliberations of Congress. Yet so highly did his constituents estimate the value of his services, that he received the unanimous renomination of his party for re-election to the Forty-second Congress. His health, however, gradually declined until his death, which occurred in Washington, on Saturday morning, June 25, 1870. The announcement of this event having been made in the Senate and House of Representatives, appropriate addresses were made, resolutions were adopted and the two Houses adjourned. This sketch may appropriately close with the following extract from the address of Hon. Joseph C. Abbott in the Senate on this occasion:

"In his last breathings he sent out prayers and benedictions toward his people, and especially toward those whom he, as I do, always regarded as the nation's wards, I mean the colored people.

"He was also buoyed up in his last hours by the consolations of the Christian faith, in which he had always firmly believed.

"His remains are to be deposited, at his own request, in the national cemetery at Newbern, so that he will sleep surrounded by those who fell in defence of their country and with the national flag perpetually waving above him."

# SAMUEL M. ARNELL.

SAMUEL M. ARNELL was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 3, 1833. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, who fought and brought back wounds from King's Mountain and Yorktown. Samuel was educated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, and studied law, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of leather in Lewis County, Tennessee. Mr. Arnell having been charged on the floor of the House of Representatives with furnishing leather to the rebel army, replied, by way of "personal explanation," in a speech of which the following is an extract:

"Prior to the war, in connection with other parties, I was engaged in the manufacture of leather, and the breaking out of the war found me so occupied. After the fall of Fort Donelson, General Buell occupied my section of the country, but upon his retreat from Corinth, Mississippi, Middle Tennessee was left entirely exposed to the rebels. Before, however, the withdrawal of the Federal forces from my vicinity, I promptly informed the officer in command, General James S. Negley, that there was a considerable amount of leather in this establishment, and requested him to seize or destroy it. He replied that the abandonment of Middle Tennessee would be very brief. He could not transport it, and did not consider the necessity sufficiently great to destroy it. For six dreary months thereafter Van Dorn and Forrest occupied that section of country, conscripting men for the rebel service, seizing and impressing every article of food, clothing and transportation. A guard of rebel soldiers came to my premises, took possession of this leather in the name of the Confederacy, did what force and bayonets are always able to do, carried it off in their own wagons, and doubtless used it for rebel purposes. This is the head and front of my offending—material out of which

the rebel press in my own State and elsewhere have manufactured every variety of charge. . . . . In the mad hour of the rebellion I gave to my country's cause no doubtful or lukewarm support. In 1861 I took the stump publicly against secession. In 1862, when the Federal army entered Tennessee, I rallied the scattered Unionists, and we held meetings expressive of our unalterable devotion to the Union. In 1864, at the suggestion of the then military governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, I reorganized my own county of Maury, with the aid of other Unionists, upon a loyal basis. In the Tennessee Legislature of 1865 and 1866 I did my humble share toward building, not a despotism, as the gentleman from New York says, but a free, loyal, Republican State Government."

Besides the service above referred to in the State Legislature, Mr. Arnell was, in 1865, a member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. He was the author of the Civil Rights bill, and of the Franchise Law, which became a part of the Constitution of Tennessee. He was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Thirty-ninth Congress, but the delegation from that State not being admitted immediately, he continued to hold his seat in the State Legislature. At the opening of the second session he was admitted to his seat, and served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he served on the Committee on Accounts, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, during which he remained a member of the Committee on Accounts, and was chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. He introduced a resolution instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the subject of international copyright, and a resolution to repress the outrages of the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee, for which he received letters threatening him with "summary midnight justice" when he should return to his home. He made an eloquent appeal to the House in favor of paying bounties to colored soldiers, spoke in favor of the immediate admission of Alabama, and advocated the continuance of the Freedman's Bureau.

# WILLIAM WINDOM.

WILLIAM WINDOM was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was elected prosecuting-attorney for Knox County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, making his home in Winona, where he engaged in the practise of law and in political pursuits. He soon attracted the attention and acquired the confidence of the people of his adopted State, and was elected a Representative from Minnesota to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Lands, and on the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the rebellious States. Re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and of the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the West. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, served on the Committee on the death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of a Special Committee on the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 13,961 votes against 8,021 for the Democratic candidate. In his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he introduced and advocated several measures relating to that important subject. He secured the passage in the House of a bill originating in the Senate designed "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," with which the United States were at war at an expense of $1,000,000 per week. He opposed a bill, which passed the House, restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. At the close of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Windom declined a re-election, and was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. D. S. Norton.

# TOBIAS A. PLANTS.

TOBIAS A. PLANTS was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1811. When fourteen years of age he went to learn the saddler's trade, and served an apprenticeship of six years. At the close of his apprenticeship, instead of pursuing his trade, he devoted himself to study for the purpose of fitting himself for school-teaching. He removed to Ohio in 1830, and obtained a situation as a teacher in Steubenville, where he remained six years, reading law meantime with General Stokely. He subsequently went to Athens, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then removed to Pomeroy, where he made his permanent residence and began the practise of law in 1841.

Mr. Plants commenced his political life as one of the organizers of the "Liberty Party," which first made itself known to the country with James G. Birney as its candidate for the presidency. Though unsuccessful in the election of its own candidates, it played an important part in the politics of the country, and finally formed an important element in the great Republican party. Having been regarded as an able, honest and efficient man in the old organization, he was one of the first to be recognized as worthy to be trusted as a leader in the new party, and was in 1858 elected to the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1860. He was chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, and had a very severe struggle in maintaining the integrity of the school fund. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures, on Mileage, and War Debts of the loyal States. He delivered speeches in favor of the impeachment of the President, and in favor of the bill reported from the Reconstructing Committee to admit Alabama to representation.

# THOMAS D. ELIOT.

THOMAS D. ELIOT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1808, but spent the years of his early life in the city of Washington, where his father, William G. Eliot, held an important position connected with the Treasury Department. Young Eliot graduated at Columbia College, Washington, in 1825, studied law, and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He served in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress for the unexpired term of Zeno Scudder. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, serving throughout on the Committee on Commerce, of which, during his last term, he was the chairman. He was also chairman of the Special Committee on Confiscation of the Property of Rebels, of the Special Committee on Emancipation, and on Freedmen. He drew several important bills relating to the colored people, for whose benefit he secured much important legislation. His interest in this oppressed people began very early. He used to tell with special satisfaction the story of a colored woman whom his father rescued from slavery when she was quite young. As a member of Congress he bore a leading part, and exercised an important influence on the legislation of the country. His integrity was unquestioned, and his fidelity to principle undoubted. At the close of the Fortieth Congress it was found that his exhausting labors had impaired his health. It was hoped, however, that rest would restore his wonted energies, but in this he was disappointed. He daily grew weaker, until in March, 1870, he sought relief by a visit to Savannah, but without any benefit from the change. After about a month's sojourn there he returned, and gradually sank until he died, June 14, 1870, from a malignant tumor within the abdomen.

# OLIVER J. DICKEY.

OLIVER J. DICKEY was born in Old Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he remained until the end of his junior year, but did not graduate. He studied law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and engaged in the practise of the profession in Lancaster. From 1856 to 1859 he was district-attorney for Lancaster County. He was elected to fill the vacancy in the Fortieth Congress, occasioned by the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Dickey took his seat in the Fortieth Congress at the beginning of its last session, December 7, 1868. His first speech before that body was on December 17, when he announced the death of his distinguished predecessor. The following passage from the introductory portion of this address is fitly quoted here:

"This distinguished statesman was not merely my predecessor in this body, but in my childhood my father taught me to admire and love him who was the instructor and guide of my youth, and the friend of my maturer years. If an intimacy with wise and noble men be one of the greatest blessings that can crown a man, then in no part of my career have I been so fortunate as in my association with Thaddeus Stevens. It was in his office, and in connection with him, that I commenced my professional life; and from that moment, through the turmoil of many legal and political contests, down to the moment when in his last will he selected me to perform the last service one man can ask from his fellow, our friendship suffered neither diminution nor interruption."

Mr. Dickey was re-elected by a large majority to the Forty-first Congress, during which he was appointed a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

# JOHN TAFFE.

JOHN TAFFE was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 30, 1827. He received a common school education, and engaged in teaching, He subsequently removed to Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then settled in the territory of Nebraska, in 1856. He set up as a lawyer in Omaha, and turning his attention to politics, soon found his way into the Territorial Legislature. In 1860, he was elected to the Territorial Council, and was chosen President of that body. In 1862 he entered the military service, and served as major in the 2d Nebraska Cavalry. In 1866 he was elected the first Representative from Nebraska to the National Legislature, and took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 5, 1867. He was placed on the Committee on Territories and Indian Affairs. He was a quiet, unobtrusive member, making no formal speeches before the House, but participating briefly and in a business-like way in colloquial deliberations on the Indian Appropriation bill, and some other subjects. Being the sole Representative from a new State it devolved upon him to introduce bills relating to land titles, Indian affairs, and other subjects vitally affecting the interests of his constituents. He was the author of an important proviso, which was adopted as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, to the effect that before payment should be made to the western Indians the Secretary of the Interior should be satisfied that the tribes, bands, or individuals named should have observed treaty stipulations. Mr. Taffe gave as a reason for this proviso, that a tribe of Indians whom the Government was paying annually a large sum of money, had attacked a post, and after capturing several head of horses, and making warlike demonstrations, "walked leisurely away with their booty and complained that the Government kept such poor stock."

# DANIEL POLSLEY.

DANIEL POLSLEY was born near Fairmount, Marion County, Virginia, November 28, 1803. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and received a common-school education. He studied law with Philip Doddridge, and Henry St. George Tucker, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised his profession until 1845, when he retired to a farm, and occupied himself with agriculture until 1861. He was a member of the Wheeling Convention held in May of that year, for the purpose of reorganizing the State government of Virginia on a loyal basis. He was, in the same year, elected lieutenant-governor of the State, an office which he held until West Virginia was admitted into the Union. In 1862 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from West Virginia to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 5,211 votes against 3,639 for the Democratic candidate. He served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He made no speeches during his service in Congress, but introduced several bills, principally relating to pensions, and subjects of private interest. On the 28th of January he introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the the expenses of the War Department cannot be reduced by mustering out of service supernumary adjutant-generals and inspector-generals. The only other business which he introduced, possessing more than, strictly private interest, was a bill relating to the Covington and Ohio railroad, and its establishment as a post-route and military road of the United States. At the close of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Polsley retired to private life.

# DENNIS M'CARTHY.

DENNIS M'CARTHY was born in the village of Salina, now within the limits of Syracuse, New York, March 19, 1814. After obtaining an academical education he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful. In 1846 he was a member of the General Assembly of New York, and in 1853 he was Mayor of Syracuse. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and in 1868 he was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Roads and Canals. December 4, 1867, he spoke against the repeal of the tax upon cotton, maintaining that it was a legitimate means of making other nations pay a share of our debt and taxes. January 14, 1868, he introduced a resolution recognizing the right of expatriation, and the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and charging the Executive with want of firm and energetic action to protect our citizens in a proper exercise of their privileges under other governments. February 24, he delivered a speech in favor of the resolution for Impeachment, and a few days after, during the discussion of the articles of Impeachment, he spoke forcibly in favor of their adoption by the House. During the discussion of the tax bill, June 9, 1868, he gave cogent reasons in favor of making the wholesale trade pay a proposed additional tax. July 7, 1868, he opposed the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, denouncing the treaty as an effort of two powers of the Government to override a co-ordinate branch. In the discussion of the Tariff bill, July 13, 1868, he pronounced against the efforts of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to control the tariff.

## WILLIAM S. LINCOLN.

WILLIAM S. LINCOLN was born in Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York, August 13, 1813. Having received a common school education, he was trained in commercial studies, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently engaged extensively in the manufacture of leather. He was postmaster of Newark Valley from 1838 to 1868, and was for several years supervisor of his town. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 16,264 votes against 10,849 for the Democratic candidate; his district being the twenty-sixth, embracing the counties of Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins. Taking his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867, he was appointed to serve on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He took much interest in the subject of Pensions, and introduced two bills for the amendment of the Pension laws. From his committee he reported a bill repealing a section of an act of 1864 which prohibited the overland mails from carrying printed matter, except newspapers from the office of publication, thus permitting all printed matter to go through the mails—a measure evidently in the interests of enlightenment and civilization. He introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate charges of frauds and peculations in the paymaster-general's office, it having appeared that a large number of claims had been paid to a pretended agent for colored soldiers of New Orleans upon papers made out in Washington, and never seen nor signed by the soldiers whose claims they purported to be.

# JULIUS HOTCHKISS.

JULIUS HOTCHKISS was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 11, 1810. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently turned his attention to manufactures. In 1851 and 1858 he was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and meanwhile was Mayor of Waterbury. In 1854 he was a candidate for the office of Comptroller of the State. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Territories and Freedmen's affairs. Mr. Hotchkiss acted uniformly and consistently with the Democrats in opposition to the majority, and in support of the policy of President Johnson. On the 24th of February, 1868, Mr. Hotchkiss addressed the House in a long and elaborate argument against the Impeachment of the President, in which he reviewed in terms of severity the course of Secretary Stanton, and eulogized Mr. Johnson. The following passage from this speech, though not a specimen of the argument in the speech, is pertinent to a biographical sketch: "I come here from the busy scenes of a business life. I only review the question from the light of that experience and common observation outside of those legal acquirements possessed by the great majority of this House. I am not skilled in the subtleties of legal ratiocination, of that art which sometimes clothes falsehood with the garb of truth, and thus often deceives the honest inquirer after the genuine article. I leave the task of making the worse appear the better reason to the gentlemen of the legal profession, who compose two-thirds of the radical side of the House, which fact alone would almost indicate that the whole proceeding is a conspiracy of lawyers for partisan purposes."

# RICHARD D. HUBBARD.

RICHARD D. HUBBARD was born in Berlin, Connecticut, September 7, 1818. He graduated at Yale College, studied law, and devoted his entire attention to his profession. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committees on Claims, and Expenditures in the Post-office Department. Elected as a Democrat, he acted steadily with the minority in opposition to the measures of the Republican majority in Congress. His first speech before the House was made January 13, 1868, against the bill defining a quorum of the Supreme Court. "The Supreme Court," he said in this speech, is not the child of legislative power, but is created by the same authority which created the House and Senate. Both children came from one parent, and when one child seeks to slay the other, it is guilty of the crime that Cain committed in the elder world." On the 17th of January, 1868, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House against the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, maintaining that it was "a measure of revolutionary usurpation, because it attempts to strike down the executive department of the government." On the 2d of March, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House in opposition to the Impeachment of President Johnson "because," as he expressed it, "no case is presented which is worthy of the House and of the dignity of the proceeding, and because, in the second place, the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the charges presented has by its own misconduct incapacitated itself to pass a fair, an honest and just judgment in the premises." On the 22d of March, 1868, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House in opposition to an act to amend the Judiciary, and in support of the President's veto of that measure.

## LEWIS SELYE.

LEWIS SELYE was born in Chittenango, Madison County, New York, July 11, 1808, and received a common school education. He removed to Rochester in 1824, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He was for many years a member of the city corporation; he held the office of supervisor, and was for seven years the treasurer of Monroe County. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Manufactures and Revolutionary Pensions. He made several important speeches, one of much historical research in favor of a protective tariff, and another on the National Debt and Finances, of which the following passage contains interesting biographical details:

"I profess no special knowledge, only such as a plain man who has kept his eyes open picks up in the course of an experience long enough to encounter most of the rubs of practical working-day life. I was bred a blacksmith, or, more properly speaking, a forger and machinist, and claim to have been a rather uncommonly good one. I know what it is to be in want of money to be used in my business, and to be enabled by its use to get a fair profit from industry. I know what it is to be unable to borrow it, not because anybody doubted that I could and would use it advantageously to myself, advantageously to the other mechanics whom it would enable me to keep employed, and advantageously to the whole community, but because money was scarce, and higher interest could be had from pinched speculators than from people engaged in productive trades. I have pounded my way along in life till I have got to be tolerably independent of money-lenders."

# NATHAN F. DIXON.

NATHAN F. DIXON was born in Westerly, Connecticut, May 1, 1812. His father, bearing the same name, emigrated from Connecticut to Rhode Island in 1800, and was a Senator in Congress from 1839 to January 29, 1842, when he died at Washington. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at Plainfield Academy in Connecticut, and graduated at Brown University in 1833. He attended the law-schools of Yale College and Harvard University, and having been admitted to the bar in New London in 1837, he engaged in the practise of his profession in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was, however, passionately fond of agricultural pursuits, and devoted much time and expense to the improvement of an extensive farm, and stocking it with the best breeds of blooded animals. He was a member of the Assembly of Rhode Island from 1840 to 1849; was a Whig Presidential Elector in 1844, and was elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the Thirty-first Congress. He was again elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1851, and, with the exception of two years, held the office until 1859.

In 1863 Mr. Dixon was elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committee on Commerce. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, during which he served as a member, and finally as chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866. He took no public part in the deliberations of the Fortieth Congress, made no "remarks," and reported no measures, contenting himself simply with giving his vote, which was always with the Republican majority.

# WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, January 31, 1820. He graduated at Yale College in 1844, and engaged in the business of manufacturing. He also gave attention to banking, and was president of the Greenfield Bank. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, and in 1854 he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and the Committee on Roads and Canals. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving during the last as chairman of the Committee on Claims. He seldom occupied the time of the House with remarks, although he occasionally made brief and pertinent speeches upon subjects relating to pending claims, taxation, and finance. In his speeches and his votes he uniformly opposed monopolies and favored legislation in the interests of the whole people. In February, 1868, he made a speech opposing the further extension of a patent for screw machinery, for the benefit of the American Screw Company, which he described as "one of the greatest monopolies this country has ever seen, affecting every manufacturer, mechanic, and farmer in the land." His personal integrity as a legislator is illustrated by the fact that although himself a large dealer in lumber, he opposed a proposition to exempt that article from tax, maintaining that it was "a mistake to say that there is any argument that will apply to lumber, that will not apply to other necessaries of life."

# CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.

CHARLES H. VAN WYCK was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1824. He graduated at Rutger's College, studied and practised law. From 1850 to 1856 he was district-attorney of Sullivan County. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served on the Committee on Mileage, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts. He entered the army as colonel of the "Tenth Legion," or 56th New York Volunteers, and after some active service was appointed a brigadier-general by brevet. Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he served as chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment. He opposed with great earnestness and fervor whatever in his opinion was calculated to trench fraudulently or extravagantly upon the pockets of the people or the treasury of the nation. Speaking on an amendment proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill, he said: "It is getting to be time that these appropriations to the different departments for contingencies should be discountenanced by Congress." Mr. Van Wyck introduced resolutions asserting that "foreign nations should not be allowed to raise the question whether American citizenship was acquired by birth or adoption, the rights of citizenship being the same to all citizens," and demanding that "Great Britain should make complete acknowledgment and full reparation in all cases where American citizens have been treated as the subjects of a foreign power." Mr. Van Wyck supported these resolutions by a speech, wherein he gave a conclusive, historical, and legal argument against the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and in favor of the right of expatriation.

# SAMUEL B. AXTELL.

SAMUEL B. AXTELL was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 14, 1819. He was educated at Western Reserve College, Ohio, and adopted the profession of law. In 1851 he emigrated to California, and settled in San Francisco. He was elected a Representative from California to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. During his first term he served on the Committees on Commerce and Weights and Measures, and during his second term on the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Agriculture. Mr. Axtell's speeches in the Fortieth Congress, while indicating his adherence to Democratic politics, showed a lively interest in the material prosperity of the country, and especially of the Pacific coast. He addressed the House, July 7, 1868, in favor of the purchase of Alaska, asserting that "the Pacific States, more intimately acquainted with this territory than the Atlantic States, are unanimously in favor of this purchase." In another part of this speech he said: "We have reached a point in the history of the world, where the Pacific Ocean is to be the great theatre of the world's greatness from this time forward. . . . . When we have, as we shall have in our time, three lines of railroad communication with the Pacific coast and a great ship canal across the isthmus, we shall then find that the Pacific Ocean is the great theatre for the activity of our citizens; we shall then rejoice that we have extinguished, by purchase, any other national flag upon that coast; that we have given to our commerce harbors there; that we have opened up the means of holding and controlling, as it is our destiny to hold and control, not only all North America, but the great commerce of the Pacific."

# JAMES M. MARVIN.

JAMES M. MARVIN was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, February 27, 1809. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and subsequently enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He embarked successfully in business, and became proprietor of the United States Hotel at Saratoga Springs. In 1846 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and subsequently held the office of County Supervisor for three terms. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served as a member of the Committee on Territories, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the Treasury Department. Elected as a Republican, Mr. Marvin acted steadily with the majority in the great work of reconstructing the South, and restoring the country to a condition of peace and prosperity. He indicated his interest in the development of the region which he represented by introducing a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad for military and postal purposes through the wilderness of Northern New York, from Schenectady to the St. Lawrence river. Mr. Marvin was strictly a silent member of Congress, making no speeches on the floor of the House. As the only representative of a profession designated as "hotel keeper" in the catalogue of the House, he left the talking to the lawyers, who constituted the great majority of the members. Though not appearing conspicuously in the arena of debate, Mr. Marvin brought to bear in Congress a practical experience in finance of much value in shaping measures to meet emergencies which tested the strength of the government as thoroughly as the war itself.

## STEPHEN TABER.

STEPHEN TABER, the son of Thomas Taber, who served in Congress from 1827 to 1829, was born in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, March 7, 1821. After receiving a common school education, in 1839 he went to Queens County, on Long Island, where he engaged in farming. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the New York Legislature in 1860 and 1861. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on Public Expenditures, and chairman of the Committee on the Ventilation of the Hall. As a member of the Committee on Public Lands in this Congress, he made vigorous opposition, both in the Committee and in the House, to the bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Belonging to a profession which is characterized by work rather than talk, Mr. Taber occupied the time of the House with no set speeches, contenting himself with occasional brief practical remarks upon subjects reported from committees of which he was a member. His watchful interest in the good of his constituents, as well as the practical character of the legislation which he labored to promote, is apparent in his efforts to secure the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island Sound. "This rock," said he, "is in the line of all the vessels passing through the Sound. It is at a point where the tide runs with great force, and where the ice and tide together would remove a buoy that is not permanently fixed. I am informed that the commerce passing through the Sound, amounts on an average daily to $15,000,000."

# JAMES M. HUMPHREY.

JAMES M. HUMPHREY was born in Holland, Erie County, New York, September 21, 1819. Having received a common school education he studied law and practised in the city of Buffalo. In 1857, 1858 and 1859 he was district-attorney for the county of Erie. From 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the State Senate, and was president of the Democratic State Convention. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as a Democrat, serving on the Committees on Commerce, the Civil Service, and Expenditures in the State Department. In a speech, February 29, 1868, Mr. Humphrey addressed the House in opposition to the Articles of Impeachment, reported by the Judiciary Committee. After denouncing the movement to impeach the President at considerable length, he closed by saying: "If Mr. Stanton and his associates suppose that the people of the United States can be betrayed and subjugated to such a tyranny without an appeal to that God of battles who protects the right, I fear they will find that they have underrated the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

In a speech, June 27, 1868, Mr. Humphrey favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, maintaining the willingness and ability of the people to pay taxes for such purposes. He opposed a bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara in an elaborate and able speech, delivered January 14, 1869. He offered a substitute providing for a grant by the Federal government, to the State of New York, of the sum $10,000,000, on condition that the Oswego and the Erie canals should be enlarged to a size sufficient to enable the passage of vessels two hundred and fifty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth.

# WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE was born in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 11, 1827. He received a common school education, studied law, and commenced the practise of his profession in Mansfield, Ohio, at the age of twenty-two. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, settling in Oskaloosa. He was a member of the Iowa State Senate in 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. In 1861 he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Iowa. He was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. In the Fortieth Congress he was assigned to the Committees on Private Land-claims, Agriculture, and Education in the District of Columbia. He introduced bills to prohibit the sale of the Cherokee lands, in a body; to grant land for the aid of common schools in the District of Columbia; to regulate the use of the franking privilege; in relation to the taxation of United States currency for State and municipal purposes; and to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. He proposed resolutions in relation to the purchase of Alaska; concerning the public debt; expressing sympathy with the people of Crete in their struggle for independence; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of Congress to regulate the rates to be charged for freight by railroads engaged in commerce between the different States of the Union. He made many speeches and among them the following: on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill; in favor of the Resolution for Impeachment; in support of the Articles of Impeachment; on the purchase of Alaska, favoring the ratification of the treaty, but protesting against the action of the Executive and the Senate in concluding it without reference to the prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

# ASAHEL W. HUBBARD.

ASAHEL W. HUBBARD was born at Haddam, Connecticut, January 18, 1819. Having received a common school education, he removed to Indiana in 1838, and engaged in school teaching. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1847, and served three years. In 1857 he removed to Iowa, and made his home in Sioux City, where he practised his profession. He was subsequently elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Iowa. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the West. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Indian Affairs. In the Fortieth Congress he introduced a bill to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and a bill amendatory of an act granting lands in the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads. The latter bill was designed to extend the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and consisted mainly of limitations and restrictions on the original grant. In explaining the bill, Mr. Hubbard said: "I have inserted those provisions in the bill for the purpose of protecting the interests of the people along the line of the road as well as the interest of the Government. They are guards and restrictions and limitations on the original grant." Beyond the explanation and advocacy of this measure, Mr. Hubbard took no part in the discussions and deliberations of the Fortieth Congress, as he was frequently absent from his seat on account of bad health.

# JOHN FOX.

[illegible] June 30, 1835, at [illegible] New [illegible] place his parents had emigrated [illegible] 1826. When he was five years old his [illegible] New York City, and shortly afterward his father died, [illegible] three children, of whom John was the second [illegible] to be the chief support, as the death of his father left [illegible] destitute condition. John attended school in the [illegible] until he was nine years old, when he was compelled to [illegible] in supporting the family. When thirteen years old he [illegible] the block [illegible] pump making business, serving [illegible] nineteen years old, when he was employed as a journey [illegible]

[illegible] attended night school when [illegible] time in reading and [illegible]

# JOHN FOX.

JOHN FOX was born June 30, 1835, at Frederickton, New Brunswick, to which place his parents had emigrated from Ireland in 1826. When he was five years old his parents removed to New York City, and shortly afterward his father died, leaving a widow with three children, of whom John was the second and destined to be the chief support, as the death of his father left them in an almost destitute condition. John attended school in the 1st Ward until he was nine years old, when he was compelled to assist his mother in supporting the family. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to the block and pump making business, serving until he was nineteen years old, when he was employed as a journeyman. He was ambitious, attended night school when it was possible, and occupied his spare time in reading and study.

He was appointed master-blockmaker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard when he was twenty two years old, being the youngest man who ever held that responsible position. On the occasion of his examination for this position, which lasted four days, the examining board reported him "a first-rate mechanic, a well-informed and intelligent young man," but they believed him "too young to enforce discipline." The Navy Department overruled the objection to his age, and he was installed as master-blockmaker on the 4th of March, 1861, from which position he was removed for political reasons, by the Republican party, in August, 1861. In April, 1861, he married Miss Ellen Byrnes of New York City, a highly educated lady who has borne him three children, and to whom is due much of his success in life.

Having from the time of his majority taken an active part in politics as a Democrat, he was in 1862 elected alderman of the First

District of New York City, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, part of the 4th and 6th Wards. The rebellion having broken out, he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and worked night and day to advance its cause. In 1863 he was one of the most active in suppressing the riots. He organized all the firemen in his district, who patrolled the streets in the lower part of the city for several nights, and succeeded in quelling all riotous demonstrations in that quarter.

In 1864, before his term as alderman had expired, he was elected supervisor of the county of New York by 18,000 majority. He served on several of the most important committees, and soon became prominent in the Board, although its youngest member. He was active in raising troops and filling the Union quotas demanded from New York City.

In 1866 he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New York, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, by 10,246 majority over Horace Greeley. He served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and the Committee on Mileage. He acted constantly with the Democratic party, and stood firmly by President Johnson, sustaining his policy and opposing impeachment. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, in which he served on the same committees as before.

For the last eight years he has represented his district in the Democratic State Conventions. Industrious, enterprising and persevering, Mr. Fox has amassed a moderate fortune by the judicious buying and selling of real estate, in which he has been engaged since 1861. He still resides in the 1st Ward, and is known and respected throughout the city as an honest, charitable, Christian gentleman, of pleasing address and polished manners. In religion, he is strict Roman Catholic. He is prominently identified with many charitable institutions, and has been president of the New York Foundling Aid Society since its establishment. The poor of his neighborhood, both in the city and at his country seat on Long Island, speak with gratitude of his uniform kindness and benevolence.

# WILLIAM H. KELSEY.

WILLIAM H. KELSEY was born in Smyrna, New York, October 2, 1812. After receiving a common school education, at the age of fourteen he entered a printing office. Having learned his trade, in 1835 he started and conducted the Livingston "Register," and subsequently the Livingston "Democrat," both Whig weekly newspapers published in Geneseo. Meanwhile he studied law, and in 1840 he was appointed Surrogate of Livingston County. He was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court, and gave continuous attention to the duties of his profession for many years. In 1854 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-fourth Congress. Although elected as a Whig, he entered this memorable Congress with an intense hostility to slavery and a purpose of doing all he could to effect its overthrow. He took an active part in the remarkable contest for the election of Speaker which lasted nine weeks, and resulted in the election of Banks. The day before the contest closed, the Republicans held a caucus in which a majority resolved to abandon Banks and give their votes for Pennington, but Mr. Kelsey and five or six others, seeing that this would be to give up all the advantage gained in the long struggle, declared that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus. The result was that the majority receded from their resolutions, all held together, and the next day Mr. Banks was elected Speaker. The new men, who combined in the Thirty-fourth Congress as Republicans, exercised a controlling influence upon its action, and prominent among them was Mr. Kelsey. The brutality and arrogance of the Southern members, which was exhibited in the assault upon Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, would have produced

other instances of violence and bloodshed, and even murder, had it not appeared that many of the Northern members were ready to meet the insults and assaults of the Southern bullies with their own weapons. The brave stand taken by Burlingame, Potter, Kelsey and others, in resenting the arrogance of the slave-holders, gave them the first contradiction of their favorite theory that Northern men were too cowardly to defend themselves and their personal honor. During these trying times in Congress, preceding the civil war, Mr. Kelsey was attentive to the work of legislation, and the special interests of his constituents. Representing one of the richest farming regions in the Union, he appropriately served on the Committee on Agriculture. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Kelsey was active and successful in raising volunteers for the army, and during the progress of the great struggle he gave constant and efficient support to the government.

In 1866 Mr. Kelsey was re-elected a Representative from New York, and took his seat in the Fortieth Congress in March, 1867. He was one of the fifty-seven members who voted for the first resolution to impeach Andrew Johnson. On the 22d of February, 1868, he addressed the House in favor of the impeachment, and argued with much ability that the President should be suspended from official power pending the trial. He proposed a bill for funding and paying the national debt, which he supported in a speech before the House. Mr. Kelsey was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, during which he served, as he had done in the preceding Congress on the Committee on Appropriations. In that capacity he was an earnest advocate of retrenchment and economy; himself reporting a bill providing for a reduction of $167,000 in the expenses of the government for consular services. He opposed the treaty for the annexation of of San Domingo.

# HIRAM PRICE.

HIRAM PRICE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1814, received a common school education, and was trained for business pursuits. Removing to Iowa, he settled in Davenport, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and banking. He became president of the State Bank of Iowa, and was paymaster-general of Iowa in 1861. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, he was chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. A ready and fluent debater, he frequently took part in the discussions of the House, advocating with zeal the measures and policy with which the Republican party was identified in Congress. On the 22d of February, Mr. Price eloquently advocated the impeachment of the President, and a few days after, in another speech on the same subject, declared the proceeding to be "a legal, financial, and political necessity." In an able speech, July 1, 1868, he opposed the purchase of Alaska, using the following plain and conclusive illustration: "If an individual who was pecuniarily involved to such an extent that he was compelled to renew his notes from time to time, and beg time from his creditors, should take money which he borrowed at an exorbitant rate of interest to purchase a piece of property which he had no kind of use for, he would be called by all honest and prudent men either a very weak or a very wicked man, and I hold, sir, that the same rule that applies to individuals is equally applicable to nations."

## JAMES H. GOSS.

JAMES H. GOSS was born August 9, 1820, at Union Court House, South Carolina, a place which continued to be his residence when he was a Representative in Congress. He received a common school education, and in early life entered into mercantile pursuits. After the passage of the Reconstruction acts, he advocated their acceptance by the people of South Carolina. He was elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution under which South Carolina was re-admitted. He was elected a Representative from South Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving a majority of 2,800 votes; his district being the Fourth, comprising the counties of Fairfield, Chester, York, Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Ocovee, Pickens and Greenville. The credentials of Mr. Goss and Mr. Whittemore, members-elect from South Carolina, having been referred to the Committee on Elections, Mr. Dawes, chairman, reported, July 18, 1868, that they had examined the credentials and found them in due form of law, and that the state of South Carolina had conformed in all respects to the requirements of the laws of Congress. They therefore recommended that the Representatives-elect be admitted to seats in the House, upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the statute on July 2, 1862. Mr. Goss then took the oath, and was assigned to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. During the brief term of his service in Congress he took no public part in its deliberations, contenting himself with giving his votes upon subjects of legislation.

# THOMAS HAUGHEY.

THOMAS HAUGHEY was born near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, and settled in Alabama. By his own exertions he obtained a classical and clerical education, and having taught school a few years he saved enough of his earnings to enable him to study medicine and graduate at the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1858. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was a resident of Elyton, Alabama, successfully engaged in the practise of his profession, but having taken a prominent part against secession, he was compelled to abandon his home and take refuge within the Union lines. Entering the Union army as a surgeon, he served from August, 1862, until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, and aided in framing the Constitution under which that State was restored to the Union. In February, 1868, he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from Alabama, to represent the district in which he had resided over twenty-five years. He was admitted to his seat July 31, 1868, immediately after the announcement that Alabama had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and was appointed to the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings. Soon after his admission he introduced a resolution providing for extending the provisions of the law of July 4, 1864, providing for the payment of certain demands of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States, so as to include loyal citizens of the State of Alabama. In support of this resolution he made an able speech, January 5, 1869, and again addressed the House at length on the same subject March 2, 1869.

# FREDERICK STONE.

FREDERICK STONE was born in Charles County, Maryland, February 7, 1820. His grandfather, Thomas Stone, was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another ancestor, William Stone, was deputy-governor of Maryland under Lord Baltimore. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, studied and practised law. In 1851 he was tendered the office of deputy district-attorney for his county, but declined. In 1852 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to revise, simplify, and abridge the rules of pleading, practising, and conveyancing in the courts of Maryland. In 1864 and 1865 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Private Land-claims and on Education and Labor. January 25, 1868, he spoke against the bill in relation to the Supreme Court, and the Reconstruction bill, characterizing them as "destructive of all the cardinal principles of our government, and cruelly oppressive to the people who have no voice in these halls." February 24, he addressed the House on the subject of impeachment, and after examining the question legally, he came to the conclusion that the President "need not fear the result," and must be acquitted of the charges brought against him. July 15, 1868, Mr. Stone spoke on the subject of the payment of the debt, maintaining that "if the debt could be discharged by legal tenders, so far from disturbing, it would only improve the financial condition of the country." He denied "the right of one Congress to prohibit all succeeding Congresses from imposing a tax upon government bonds, or any other species of property."

## W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN was born in Arkansas, and became a printer by profession. Locating in Homer, Louisiana, he published the Homer "Iliad," and had his presses twice destroyed on account of his fearless expressions of Union and Republican sentiments. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the Fifth District of Louisiana, and was admitted to his seat July 18, 1868. He introduced a bill to relieve all American citizens from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. February 13, 1869, he addressed the House on "the condition of the country," and "the duties of the Government," in which he depicted an unhappy state of affairs in the South, and said: "I can very plainly and candidly tell gentlemen who may feel anxious on the Southern situation that we shall never have peace down there until white men are allowed as much and as many privileges, politically, as the negro has."

In a speech favoring the suffrage amendment, January 30, 1869, Mr. Blackburn said: "I can assure Northern gentlemen that there was always in the South, both previous to and after the abolition of slavery, more kindly personal feeling toward the negro than I have ever heard of existing toward him among the people of the North. The meanest masters I ever knew were men who came from the North, as rash and fanatical abolitionists, and who, after their cupidity had overcome their philanthropy and patriotism, and they became the owners of slaves, knew no end to their exactions and no limit to their tortures. It comes then, gentlemen, with poor grace from any of you to object to the enfranchisement of the few colored men among yourselves, after you have freed by force the slaves of the South, and enfranchised them to a man."

# DAVID A. NUNN.

DAVID A. NUNN was born in Hayward County, Tennessee, July 26, 1832. He was educated at the college of West Tennessee, studied law, and practised his profession at Brownsville, in his native State. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1865 to the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, from the Eighth District, as a Republican.

When the Fortieth Congress began its session, March 4, 1867, the election for Representatives had not yet been held in Tennessee, so that the delegation from that State did not appear with their credentials until November 21. On that occasion, Mr. Brooks interposed objections to the swearing in of the whole delegation "upon the ground that the elective franchise law of Tennessee, under which these gentlemen are said to be elected, disfranchises a large portion of the white population of the State of Tennessee." The objection was over-ruled by a vote of 117 to 28, and the delegation, except Mr. Butler, were sworn in and took their seats.

On the 30th of November, Mr. Nunn introduced a resolution for the repeal of the tax on cotton, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. His first speech before the House was in favor of this measure, December 4, when he said:

"The poor laborers, white and colored, looking with an eye of faith to this Radical Congress for a repeal of this cotton tax, have clung to their crops with a tenacity worthy of their faith, and have the same at their farms and homes waiting anxiously for this repeal proposed. And while I do not propose to aid the speculator I do wish to assist the producer, who has raised and held his cotton at great expense."

# SIMEON CORLEY.

SIMEON CORLEY was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, February 10, 1823. He received the rudiments of an English education in the Lexington Academy, which he attended from 1830 to 1834, and then was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. He began business on his own account in 1838, and did not entirely give it up, even after his entrance upon public life. He manifested no little inventive skill in his trade, and became the inventor of a new system of garment cutting. He opposed an attempted secession of South Carolina in 1852, for which an attempt was made to expel him from the State as an abolitionist. He edited the South Carolina "Temperance Standard" in 1855 and 1856, and during the same years held the office of grand scribe of the Sons of Temperance of the State. He took his stand in hopeless opposition to secession in 1860, but was finally compelled to enter the rebel army, and was captured by the national troops at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, when he gladly took the oath of allegiance, and returned home. He advocated the reconstruction policy of Congress, and was elected to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina on the Republican ticket by a large majority. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from South Carolina, as a Republican. Having had his disabilities removed by act of Congress, Mr. Corley was admitted to his seat July 25, 1868. In one of his speeches in Congress he describes himself as "one whose humble avocation had placed him beneath the social plane of the aristocratic oligarchy of the South, and whose aspirations and natural bent raised him above the narrow circle to which that aristocracy had assigned him; whose standpoint was reached by the furious lashings of the storm which rocked the ship of State on the surging sea of rebellion whose waves have borne him thus far out on the turbulent ocean of politics."

# JOHN TRIMBLE.

JOHN TRIMBLE was born in Roane County, Tennessee, February 7, 1812. He was educated at a classical grammar school and Nashville University. He studied law, and practised the profession in the city of Nashville, which he made his residence. In 1836 he was elected attorney-general for the Nashville District, and held the office for six years. In August, 1843, he was elected to the House of Representatives of Tennessee, of which he was a member two years. He was immediately elected a State Senator, and held the office one term, when he declined a re-election. In August, 1859, he was again elected a State Senator, and was present during the regular session from October, 1859, to the following March. In January, 1861, he was present at an extra session of the Legislature called to precipitate the State of Tennessee into rebellion, which failed, however, to accomplish the purpose. Another called session, that of April, 1861, had a different result, and the State was carried by its legislators into the "Southern Confederacy." Mr. Trimble, remaining true and faithful to the Union and the National Government, resigned his seat in the Senate, and in April, 1862, was appointed United States Attorney for Middle Tennessee. Having resigned this office in August, 1864, he was in the following March elected to the State Senate, and held the office two years. He was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Freedmen's Affairs and Private Land Claims. He made a speech on the bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of Southern railroads, favoring the redonation of these lands for railroad purposes, upon a valuation to be represented in stocks to be used in building up common schools.

# JOSEPH J. GRAVELY.

JOSEPH J. GRAVELY was born in Henry County, Virginia, in 1828. He received a common school education, and spent his youth mainly in labor on a farm. He was a member of the legislature of the State of Virginia in 1853 and 1854. In the latter year he emigrated to Missouri, and participating actively in the politics of his adopted State, he was in 1860 elected to the Constitutional Convention of Missouri. In 1862 and 1864 he was elected to the State Senate. During a portion of the late civil war he served in the army as colonel of the 8th Missouri Cavalry. After the close of the war he turned his attention to the practise of law, and was subsequently elected a Representative from Missouri to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 6,083 votes against 1,929 votes for the "Conservative" candidate. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on the Militia, and Education and Labor.

During the consideration of the Tax bill, Mr. Gravely introduced an amendment, in support of which he said: "The tax on tobacco is higher in proportion to its actual value previous to the imposition of the tax than the tax on any other article upon which a revenue tax is now levied. I am and have been acquainted with the original value of tobacco, and I know that from five to ten cents per pound was all it could be sold for in market. For the last two or three years the tax has been forty cents per pound, or five hundred per cent., at least, upon the original value of the article. In my opinion there are a great many frauds practised in the Southern States, especially in Virginia, in Maryland, in Kentucky, and to some extent in Missouri, in consequence of the enormous tax now imposed upon tobacco."

# HIRAM McCULLOUGH.

HIRAM McCULLOUGH was born in Cecil County, Maryland, September 20, 1813. He was educated at the Elkton Academy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1845, and served by successive re-elections until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. In 1852 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the codifiers of the laws of Maryland, and aided in making the present code of that State. He held various offices of responsibility connected with his town and county. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 11,729 votes against 4,052 for a Republican candidate. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Committee on Accounts. Although he took no part in the House debates upon subjects of general interest and national importance, yet on matters which came before his Committee he frequently gave his views, which were generally those of the minority. He opposed the repeal of the bill by which Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia, reported the bill to incorporate a National Art Union Association for the promotion of art, the encouragement of American artists, etc. He was instructed by the Committee to report, and advocated in the House the bill which became a law, incorporating the "National Life Insurance Company." As a member of the Committee on Accounts, he charged the majority of the Committee with too great haste in exonerating persons from blame who were charged with frauds which demanded investigation.

## J. HALE SYPHER.

HALE SYPHER was born in Pennsylvania, and adopted the profession of law. He entered the Union army, and commanded a regiment of colored troops, and was brevetted a brigadier-general. At the close of the war he settled in Louisiana, and was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the First District of Louisiana, embracing six wards of the city of New Orleans, Algiers, and the parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard. He introduced bills to promote the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, and the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, and a bill to enable the State of Louisiana to receive the public lands donated to the State by the Act for the benefit of agricultural colleges.

In a speech opposing the Niagara Ship Canal bill, Mr. Sypher said: "I regret that gentlemen who are here upon this floor advocating this measure have lost sight of the only natural outlet to the West. They are looking across the country in a straight line to New York, expecting that, by putting their hands into the national treasury, they can construct a line which will give them a safe and quick transit with cheap freights to the markets of the world. I regret to say that they have never once cast their eyes southward, and thought of the great Father of Waters, where their freights will float much cheaper than they can drag them up hill with locomotives. . . . From St. Louis, *via* New Orleans to New York, the freight per bushel is twenty-seven cents, and the time eighteen days; from the same place *via* Chicago and Buffalo to New York, the freight is forty-four cents, and the time thirty-three days; making a difference in favor of the route *via* New Orleans of seventeen cents per bushel, and fifteen days in time."

## JAMES MULLINS.

JAMES MULLINS was born at the Three Forks of Duck River, Bedford County, Tennessee, September 15, 1807, and has continued to live within three miles of his birthplace. His early education was gained while working on his father's farm—in "the old-field schools," as he was wont to say. At first a farmer, he subsequently turned his attention to the milling business, and then becoming a millwright, he pursued that occupation until just before the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1831 he was made a colonel of militia. From 1840 to 1846 he was high sheriff of Bedford County. In 1862, on account of his devotion to the Union, he was compelled to flee from his home for safety, and resided within the Federal lines at Nashville. He joined the army as a volunteer, and served on the staff of General Rosecrans. He was in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, and Spring Creek, besides several skirmishes between 1862 and 1864. He took part in the Nashville Convention of 1865, and in the same year was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, of which he was made Speaker. He attended all the National and State, Whig, Union, and Republican Conventions from 1840 to August, 1868. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, over Edmund Cooper, by a majority of 6,243. He served on the Committees on Territories and Revolutionary Pensions. He was remarkably ready as a debater on the floor of the House, his speeches being characterized by much native wit as well as rugged common sense. He always spoke without notes, and in such a way as to command the attention of the House and excite interest in the galleries.

# MICHEL VIDAL.

MICHEL VIDAL was born in the city of Carcassonne, Languedoc, France, where he received a collegiate education. He emigrated to the Republic of Texas at the time of the administration of President Jones. Shortly after the annexation of Texas to the United States he removed to Louisiana, where he spent two years in literary and scientific pursuits, and in the study of American political institutions. He devoted several years to extensive travels on foot through the United States and the British Provinces. Turning his attention to journalism, he was connected as an associate editor with the New York "Courier des Etats Unis," Quebec "Journal," New Orleans "Picayune," New York "Messenger," and New Orleans "Tribune." In 1867 he started in Opelousas, Western Louisiana, the St. Landry "Progress," and was appointed by General Sheridan one of the registrars for the city of New Orleans. He was elected by the unanimous vote of the parish of St. Landry a delegate to the State Convention of 1868, which framed the State Constitution under which Louisiana was re-admitted to the Union. In April of that year he was elected as a Republican to represent the Fourth District of Louisiana, receiving 14,000 votes against 13,000 for a Democratic and two Republican candidates. His credentials and those of his colleagues, having been referred to the Committee on Elections, on the 18th of July, 1868, Mr. Dawes, chairman, reported that they had examined the credentials and found them in due form of law, and that the State of Louisiana had conformed in all respects to the requirements of the laws of Congress. It was therefore recommended by the committee that the member-elect be admitted to a seat in the House upon taking the oath prescribed by the statute of July 2, 1862.

# BURT VAN HORN.

BURT VAN HORN was born in Niagara County, New York, October 28, 1823. He was reared a farmer, and his early years were spent in laboring for a subsistence. He is still engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which, however, he has added the business of manufacturing woolens. He was educated in an academy, and completed his studies in Madison University, New York. During three terms successively he served in the New York Legislature, and in the fall of 1860 was elected to Congress. In his first term in Congress he was chairman of the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, and had control of that subject in Congress. He also served on the Committee on Roads and Canals, and the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Van Horn was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, during which he again served on the Committee on Roads and Canals, and was chairman of the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, as well as that of Revolutionary Claims. He introduced a bill providing that soldiers entitled to artificial limbs might receive their value in money. He reported a bill providing for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to be constructed by the Government at the public expense under the direction of the Secretary of War. He supported the measure by an able speech in which he maintained the commercial importance and military necessity of the work. He made a speech in favor of the resolution reported for the impeachment of the President, and July 16, 1868, he discussed "the political situation as presented to the country by the two great political parties who have joined issue before the people upon the great questions which divide them."

# JAMES HINDS.

JAMES HINDS was born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, December 5, 1833. He was educated at the New York State Normal School at Albany. Removing to the West, he engaged in the study of law, and attended the courses of instruction given in the law schools at St. Louis and Cincinnati, graduating at the latter place in 1856. He then settled in St. Peters, Minnesota, for the practise of his profession. He served three years as district-attorney for thirteen counties of Minnesota, and subsequently for a short time filled the office of United States district-attorney for the State. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was among the first to offer his services to the government, enlisting as a private, but the examining surgeon refused to accept him, deciding that he was physically incapable of marching. Nevertheless, when General Sibley made his expedition against the hostile Indians of the West, Mr. Hinds succeeded in enlisting in the cavalry, and did good service during the campaign. In 1865 Mr. Hinds removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and resumed the practise of law, taking but little part in politics until after the passage of the Reconstruction acts. He boldly and ably advocated the Reconstruction measures, at the same time taking great pains to teach the lately enfranchised colored men the nature and extent of their newly acquired rights and duties as citizens of the United States. He was selected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and aided efficiently in forming the Constitution under which Arkansas was re-admitted. In March, 1868, he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, and was admitted to his seat, June 24. During the few weeks of his service in Congress, he introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, which passed the House,

his object being to promote the interest of the school fund of the State. He also introduced a resolution proposing to open the Court of Claims to loyal claimants from Arkansas, which passed the House; and a resolution extending to the State of Arkansas the benefits of an act of Congress aiding in the establishment of agricultural colleges; and a bill to place colored soldiers enlisted as "slaves" on an equal footing with white soldiers in regard to bounty.

On the adjournment of Congress, not having seen his aged mother for eleven years, he visited the home of his boyhood, and leaving his wife and two children among his relatives, he hastened back to Arkansas, to join in the political campaign then in progress. The legislature in redistricting the State, separated the county in which he resided from the district he represented, which prevented him from being renominated. Nevertheless he engaged with ardor in the campaign, laboring with zeal and efficacy for the success of the Republican party in the November election. On the 22d of October, 1868, he was on his way, accompanied by a friend, to a place where he was to speak, six miles from the village of Indian Bay. He was belated through the refusal of a steamboat captain to give him passage because he was a "Radical," and stopped a moment at the village of Indian Bay to inquire the way. He was directed by one George W. Clark, who, as soon as Mr. Hinds had gone on, took his gun, mounted his horse and pursued him. Coming up behind, he assassinated Mr. Hinds and wounded his companion, who however succeeded in making his escape. Mr. Hinds lay bleeding and dying on the road, until he was discovered by friends coming from the meeting he was to have addressed, and lived but a few moments longer. "His assassination," said one of his colleagues in the House, "was but one of a number which seemed to have been planned and executed with such diabolical precision and cruelty as to convince all unprejudiced minds that the fell spirit of treason still burns in the hearts of many of the late rebels in our State." The tragical fate of Mr. Hinds was announced to the House of Representatives,

January 22, 1869, and to the Senate the day following. Touching and appropriate addresses were delivered in the House by Messrs. Elliott, Arnell, Roots, Boles and Buckley, and in the Senate by Messrs. Rice, McDonald, Sumner and Warner. The brief but eloquent remarks of Senator Sumner concluded with the following passage:

"Often it happens that death, which takes away life, confers what life alone cannot give. It makes famous. History does not forget Lovejoy, who for devotion to the cause of the slave was murdered by a fanatical mob, and it has already enshrined Abraham Lincoln in holiest keeping. Another is added to the roll; less exalted than Lincoln, less early in immolation than Lovejoy, but like these two, to be remembered always among those who passed out of life through the gate of sacrifice."

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## JAMES T. ELLIOTT.

JAMES T. ELLIOTT was born in Munroe County, Georgia, April 22, 1823. He received a common school education; studied law, and commenced practise in 1854. He was chosen president of the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad in 1858; established the "South Arkansas Journal," a Republican paper, at Camden in 1867, and was its editor and proprietor. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas in 1866; and was elected a Representative from Arkansas to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the assassination of James Hinds.

# JAMES MANN.

JAMES MANN was a native of Gorham, Maine, and served in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a paymaster in the Union army during the war, and on leaving the service settled in New Orleans. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Second District of Louisiana as a Democrat, and was admitted to his seat July 18, 1868. He died suddenly of brain fever in the city of New Orleans, September 13, 1868. His death was announced in terms of eulogy by his colleague, Mr. Blackburn, March 2, 1869, who said, "a man of his magnanimity of soul, and his honesty and purity of impulse and aspiration could not have been taken wholly by surprise, and ushered into the presence of his God and Maker totally unprepared and unprovided. He was of that class who, to some degree at least, are always prepared; and without assuming to speak or judge as to the future, I can but feel that the friends and relatives of James Mann should not mourn his death in the sense and feeling indulged by those who mourn without hope."

Before the death of Mr. Mann, his competitor, Mr. Simon Jones, began a contest for the seat, which was finally decided adversely to the contestant, a few days before the close of the Fortieth Congress, the Committee re-affirming a principle decided in previous cases, "that to entitle a person to be admitted as a member of this House, as duly elected, he must show that he has received a majority or a plurality of the votes cast in his district." Subsequently Mr. J. Willis Menard (colored) appeared with the certificate of election as the successor of Mr. Mann, and Mr. Caleb S. Hunt came as a contestant for the seat. The case was referred to the Committee on Election, who reported that neither was entitled to the seat.

# WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 9, 1824. He was educated by a private tutor, and spent nine months in the counting-room of George Peabody. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1845, was admitted to the bar, and practised in his native city. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland. In 1851 he was a Democratic candidate for Congress, and was defeated by 119 votes. He was elected comptroller of the State of Maryland in 1853. He was again a candidate for Congress in 1857, and contested the seat before the House, which decided against him by a vote of 100 to 105. He was appointed United States Senator from Maryland in the place of Reverdy Johnson, resigned, and took his seat July 14, 1868, for the term which ended March 4, 1869. Mr. Whyte's first speech in the Senate was made on the occasion of the reading of President Johnson's last annual message. The Secretary of the Senate having read a small part of the message, Mr. Conness moved that its further reading be dispensed with as a "tirade against the Congress of the United States," and "in all respects an offensive document." Mr. Whyte opposed the motion, and urged upon the Senate the duty of giving "respectful attention to the views and sentiments of those who may differ with regard to the manner in which the Government should be conducted." He opposed a resolution disapproving and condemning the proposition in the President's message relating to the public debt, and said that although he concurred in no proposition to repudiate the public debt or to abate it, he should not enter into a clamor against the President of the United States because he entertained sentiments different from his own.

# CALEB N. TAYLOR.

CALEB N. TAYLOR was born in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1815. He is descended from Quaker ancestors who settled in this country in early colonial times. His father was a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, who about the year 1810 retired from business to the estate in Buck's County, upon which Caleb N. Taylor was born, and still resides. He received an academical education, being unable, through feeble health, to pursue his studies to collegiate graduation. He engaged with zeal in politics, attending conventions and making political speeches before he reached his majority. He was an active Whig, but early avowed and long maintained a resolution not to hold any office. He was a member of all the Whig and Republican National Conventions from the time he became a voter. His rare discernment in politics is evinced by the fact that at the Republican National Convention of 1860, he cast the vote of his district for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in the first ballot and steadily thereafter until his nomination.

Yielding to the urgency of friends who deemed the success of the party in a doubtful district dependent upon his being a candidate, Mr. Taylor consented to run for Congress in 1866. He was elected, receiving 12,259 votes against 11,800 for the Democratic candidate, and taking his seat in the Fortieth Congress, he served on the Committees on Territories and Expenses in the Treasury Department. In 1868 he was again a candidate, and appeared from the official returns to have been defeated by 41 majority. He contested the election, presenting proofs of the most glaring frauds, and was admitted to a seat in the Forty-first Congress.

## BENJAMIN W. NORRIS.

BENJAMIN W. NORRIS was born at Monmouth, Kennebec County, Maine, in 1819. He graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Van Buren and Adams for the presidency and vice-presidency, and in 1864 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. He was land agent of Maine from 1860 to 1863, and was subsequently commissioner for Maine of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He served as a paymaster in the Union army, and after the surrender settled in Alabama. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution under which Alabama was readmitted, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Fortieth Congress. He took his seat July 21, 1868, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Reconstruction. He introduced a bill, and subsequently reported the same from the Committee on Reconstruction, and secured its passage, providing for the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy from the Southern States. He introduced several bills to promote the interests of his constituents, and to develop the resources of the Southern States, for example: a bill making a grant of lands to the Eureka Mining and Transportation Company of Alabama; a bill granting to the Eupaula, Opelika, Oxford and Guntersville Railroad the right of way through the public lands, and a subsidy to aid in its construction. He also introduced a bill securing certain rights to the lately reconstructed States, and a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to enquire into the expediency of further legislation to secure greater efficiency in the mail service in the States lately in rebellion."

# JEHU BAKER.

JEHU BAKER was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, November 4, 1822. He received an academical education, studied law, and located in Belleville, Illinois, for the practise of his profession. He was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Private Land Claims, on the Special Committee on the Civil Service, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,032 votes against 11,956 for the Democratic candidate. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Education and Labor, and Freedmen's Affairs. He delivered several speeches evincing much thought and careful study in their preparation. In a speech delivered July 20, 1867, on the President's message, he denounced the arrogance of Mr. Johnson in presuming to "take into his own hands and to subject to the poor fallible judgment of a single individual the immense work of restoring civil order, and guaranteeing republican governments to the disorganized States of the Union." December 4, 1867, he gave a series of brief and cogent reasons for the repeal of the cotton tax. January 18, 1868, he delivered an eloquent and able speech against the purchase of Alaska, in the course of which he said that "the well-being of the nation loudly and imperatively demands a period of rest from territorial growth, during which it may harmonize its jarring and hostile elements, restore its crippled industries, complete its great channels of inter-communication, and unify itself by building up in the hearts of its people that *amor patriæ* which such immense numbers of them have lost."

# PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.

PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP was born in Lancaster, Ohio, November 15, 1810. He received a common school education, learned the art of printing and published for several years the Lancaster "Gazette and Enquirer." He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised in partnership with H. F. Stanbery, with whom he had studied his profession. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated General Scott for the Presidency, in 1852. He was a candidate for Senatorial elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. He was president of the Bell and Everett Convention in 1860. After the outbreak of the Rebellion he took sides with the Democrats, and was three times their candidate for supreme judge of Ohio. In 1862 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1866, when he resigned. He was in that year elected a Representative from Ohio to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat, during which he served on the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. July 13, 1867 he obtained leave to print a speech in which he maintained the right of Arkansas to be regarded as a State in the Union, comparing her with West Virginia, which he characterized as a "bastard Commonwealth, a mere political foundling, without a drop of Constitutional blood in her veins."

Mr. Van Trump offered a resolution for the purchase of the key of the Bastile for locking "certain rooms in the basement of the Capitol now being fitted up as a prison-house or bastile for the incarceration of free-born but deluded American citizens." He made a long and able legal argument against impeachment, a speech on the rights of American citizens abroad, and subsequently several other speeches.

## ALEXANDER H. JONES.

ALEXANDER H. JONES was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, July 21, 1822. He received an academical education, was bred a farmer, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and finally became an editor just before the breaking out of the rebellion. He took an uncompromising stand for the government of the United States, and in so doing provoked a hostility which compelled him to take refuge within the Union lines. He was commissioned by General Burnside to raise a regiment of loyal North Carolinians, and while recruiting he was captured by the rebels. He was ironed and imprisoned at Asheville, Camp Vance, Camp Holmes, and in Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. He was conscribed into the rebel army, but made his escape, November, 1864, without performing any service. He succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Cumberland, Maryland, December 7, 1864. His health being broken by his long imprisonment, he was kindly cared for at Cincinnati, and Knoxville, Tennessee, until the surrender of General Lee, when he returned to his home. He took an active part in the reconstruction of North Carolina, and in the summer of 1865 he was elected to the convention to form a new State Constitution. Mr. Jones was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, but reconstruction not having been consummated, he was not admitted. Having been re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he was admitted to his seat July 20, 1868, and was subsequently elected to the Forty-first Congress.

# GREEN B. RAUM.

GREEN B. RAUM was born in Golconda, Illinois, December 3, 1829. After receiving a common school education, at the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law, and subsequently pursued his profession uninterruptedly for sixteen years, gaining a large and lucrative practise. In politics he was an anti-slavery Democrat, and at the inception of the rebellion he took a firm stand in favor of the Government. On the 23d of April, 1861, while attending a session of the court at Metropolis, he made the first war speech in Southern Illinois. During the following summer and fall he canvassed the southern section of the State, to promote the volunteering of troops for the war, and at the close of this important service entered the 56th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, in which he received the commission of major. He participated in the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, and was soon after promoted successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

In the winter of 1862–3 he was in the campaign of Central Mississippi, and in the following March was in the campaign against Vicksburg, and commanded the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, when the city surrendered. In September, 1863, he had a short leave of absence to return home, where he addressed large meetings, and was the first man in that section of Illinois who advoeated the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, and the enlistment of slaves in the national armies. On his return to his command he had the advance of his division on the march with Sherman from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and was in the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was wounded through the left thigh, and carried off the field. He recovered so as to join his command on the 15th of February, at Huntsville, Alabama. The whole

army, under Sherman, was soon on the march to the sea, and to Colonel Raum was assigned the duty of holding the line of communication from Dalton southward, a distance of fifty miles. Having performed this duty satisfactorily, and reinforced and held Resacca against Hood's army, he received the personal thanks of General Sherman. On the arrival of the army at Savannah, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and assigned to a command in the Shenandoah Valley. The war being virtually ended, and his services no longer needed, General Raum resigned on the 6th of May, 1865, and went home to resume civil pursuits.

In August, 1866, the Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois nominated him as their Representative in the Fortieth Congress. He was elected, and taking his seat in March, 1867, he was assigned to the Committees on Mileage and Military Affairs. He took a prominent part in the deliberations and debates of the House. Pending the Civil Appropriation bill, February 27, 1868, he said of the city of Cairo: "It is the great focal point in the West for the building up of a large commercial city. Last year there were four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two steamboats that arrived at and departed from Cairo; four hundred thousand cars of freight were shipped from that place; and seventy-eight thousand passengers passed over the railroad there, besides those who arrived and departed on nearly five thousand steamboats that landed there. Although Cairo has now but about twelve thousand inhabitants, it has an immense commerce which is increasing day by day and year by year." July 7, 1868, he made an able argument on the Alaska purchase, maintaining that "honor and good faith demand at the hands of the United States that the treaty should be executed in the spirit in which it was entered into." Among other noteworthy speeches of Mr. Raum was one of much research on the International Pacific Railroad bill, showing the "importance of the railroad to our people, and the economy of the United States aiding in its construction from Cairo to the Rio Grande," and another speech on the Reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

# JOHN H. STOVER.

JOHN H. STOVER was born at Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1833. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was district-attorney of Centre County until the commencement of the war, when he entered the army as a private, and was promoted to a captaincy in the 10th Pennsylvania three-months' Regiment. He was subsequently appointed major of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served two years and a half, and participated in seventeen engagements. He was detailed by the Secretary of War to recruit the 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and commanded it until the close of the war, participating in the later battles and the capture of General Lee.

Soon after the close of the war he settled in Missouri, locating in Versailles for the practise of his profession. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph W. McClurg, and took his seat December 7, 1868. As a member of the Committee on Elections he addressed the House at considerable length in favor of the right of Mr. Anderson to his seat, which was contested. After giving the reasons for the laws regulating suffrage in Missouri, he said: "To some they may appear stringent, but gentlemen must remember that they had their baptism in blood, and many of our citizens first read them by the lurid glare of their burning homes. If an apology were needed I would point in triumph to a great State redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the bonds of slavery, consecrated forever to the Federal compact, an annual addition of one hundred thousand to her population, her waste places cultivated, and cities and towns springing up as if by magic."

## THOMAS E. NOEL.

THOMAS E. NOEL, son of Hon. John W. Noel, a Representative from Missouri, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, was born in Perryville, Missouri, April 3, 1839. Having been educated in the common English branches, he entered the office of his father as a law student. He was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age, and had but just entered upon a successful practise when his legal pursuits were interrupted by the war. When the first call was made for volunteers, Mr. Noel hastened to the defense of the country. He was appointed major in the first organization of the Missouri Volunteers, and served in that capacity until 1862, when he accepted the commission of captain in the 19th Regiment of Regular Infantry. Upon the death of his father in 1863, Mr. Noel returned to his home on a short leave of absence, and was soon after "honored with a nomination and election to Congress by a constituency then in arms in defense of their homes from raiding rebels." After serving in the Thirty-ninth Congress, he was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, but served only a few weeks when he died at St. Louis, October 3, 1867, of disease contracted while in the military service. Upon the announcement of his death in the House of Representatives, his colleague, Mr. Newcomb, said of him: "Social and kind in his nature, he always attracted a large circle of personal friends, who, in despite of political differences, were ever constant and true. High-toned and unstained by any vicious habits, his associations were pure, his tastes those of the true gentleman. Mr. Noel was a religious man, and died in the faith of the Catholic Church, and was cheered with the consolations of religion in his last hours; and as life sank apace and his end came to view, he seemed to review the past with satisfaction, and looked into the future by faith, and was satisfied."

# JAMES R. McCORMICK.

JAMES R. McCORMICK was born in Washington County, Missouri, August 1, 1824. He received a common school education, studied medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1849. He practised his profession until 1861, when he was elected a member of the State Convention from the Cape Girardeau District. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned the following year, and was appointed brigadier-general of the enrolled militia in the Third Congressional District. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and continued in this branch of the military service until the close of the war. In 1865 he was again elected to the Senate of Missouri, but resigned on being elected as a Representative to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas E. Noell. He took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 17, 1867, and served on the Committee on Private Land Claims. He acted with the Democratic party in Congress, and strenuously opposed the impeachment. In a speech on that subject, February 24, 1868, he asserted his opinion that this measure, if adopted, would "prove a calamity to the whole people and to all their interests." After descanting on the delay of Congress to consummate reconstruction, and speaking in favorable terms of President Johnson, Mr. McCormick added: "Sir, the proceedings of this day will find a place in the records of history, and men, in time to come, will point back to this Congress as a legitimate child of revolution, who, impatient of restraint and intolerant of those who differed with its views of public policy, did not hesitate to exclude from its deliberations the representatives of ten States in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which each of its members had sworn to support."

# DARWIN A. FINNEY.

DARWIN A. FINNEY was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1814. Removing to Pennsylvania in 1838, he located in Meadville, and graduated with high honors at Alleghany College. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and attained to high standing in his profession. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1854, was re-elected in 1857, and served until 1860. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, but on account of impaired health was able to occupy his seat but a few days during the short session of 1867. In hope that a change of scene might favorably affect his health, he went to Europe, but found no permanent benefit, and died in Brussels, Belgium, August 25, 1868. The announcement of his death having been made to the House of Representatives, December 18, 1868, appropriate addresses were delivered by his colleagues, Messrs. Pettis, O'Neil, Randall and Woodward. The address of Judge Woodward contains the following interesting passage: "There is no profession or occupation which brings out character into such sharp outlines as the practise of law; and in the interior counties of Pennsylvania the lawyer is a man of all work. Not only is he an attorney and barrister, but he is a special pleader, a conveyancer, a land agent, a collector of debts, and very frequently the executor of his client's will, or administrator of his estate and guardian of his minor children. Besides all this, he is expected to lead in every local improvement. He is to be the foremost man in the community in building churches, school-houses, turnpikes, and other internal improvements; and he is to sympathize with and direct all the movements of the social life by which he is surrounded. Mr. Finney fulfilled faithfully all these multifarious conditions."

# J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT was born in Marion County, Kentucky, August 29, 1830. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, and removed to Missouri in 1850. He was elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858, but resigned in 1859. In 1860 he was elected attorney-general of the State, and was a delegate to the "Missouri Convention" of 1861. He returned to Kentucky in 1861, and in May, 1867, was elected a Representative from that State to the Fortieth Congress. Charges of disloyalty having been brought against him, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, who made a report, December 3, 1867, that he was entitled to his seat, and he was accordingly sworn in. He was appointed to the Committee on Mines and Mining. His first speech was delivered January 22, 1868, on the death of Hon. Thomas E. Noell of Missouri, on which occasion he spoke "as a former citizen of the glorious commonwealth, and honored in times gone by by the same noble constituency who sent him here." February 1, 1868, he made an elaborate argument in a contested election case, in behalf of John Young Brown of Kentucky. March 18, 1868, he spoke at great length against the bill to guaranty to the several States a Republican form of government. In closing an argument against the Suffrage Amendment, "from a legal stand point," Mr. Knott said: "Like Richelieu, 'I appeal to time.' When the passions and the prejudices of this hour shall have been forgotten, when some subject of the future empire shall look back upon the days of the old Republic, when liberty was protected and justice administered by law, or when, as I would rather hope, our government shall have reared again the ancient landmarks of the Constitution, and

"Returning Justice lift aloft her scales,"

then, and perhaps not till then, will my position on this question be vindicated."

# NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN was born in Conway, Massachusetts, August 16, 1796. His father, John Boyden, Jr., was a soldier of the Revolution, and was on duty at West Point at the time of the attempted treason of Arnold. He entered Williams' College, in September, 1817, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in July, 1821. In the following year he removed to North Carolina, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1823. He then devoted himself assiduously to his profession, practising in the Supreme Court of North Carolina regularly for more than thirty years. He was repeatedly a member of the North Carolina State Legislature in both the House and Senate. In 1847 he was a Representative from North Carolina to the Thirtieth Congress in which he served on the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. He declined a re-election for the purpose of devoting his whole time to his profession. After the close of the rebellion he aided in the reconstruction of his State, and as a Republican was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress. He was admitted to his seat July 13, 1868, taking the test oath in a modified form, he having served in the Legislature of North Carolina under the Confederate Government, and his disabilities thus incurred having been removed by act of Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and took a prominent part in legislation during the brief period of his service in the Fortieth Congress. He participated in the discussions on the Funding bill, the Tax bill, and the bill to strengthen the public credit. When the subject of the tax on whiskey was under discussion, February 9, 1869, he spoke earnestly against the legislation which would tend to break up the small distilleries, which were numerous in his district.

## STEVENSON ARCHER.

STEVENSON ARCHER was born in Harford County, Maryland, February 28, 1827. His grandfather, John Archer, was an officer in the Revolution, and a member of Congress from 1801 to 1807. His father, Stevenson Archer, was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817, and again from 1819 to 1821. The subject of this sketch graduated at Princeton College in 1846, adopted the profession of law, and was a member of the Maryland State Legislature in 1854. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,091 votes against 5,014 for the Republican candidate. He served on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Expenditures on Public Buildings, and Education in the District of Columbia. In a speech, December 4, 1867, he advocated the repeal of the cotton tax, arguing from facts and figures that "its removal would benefit the very poorest class of the people of the South." Speaking, February 21, 1868, on the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Archer said: "If this House is in earnest with regard to the protection of the rights of our naturalized citizens, this, of all other times, is the time when there should be no reduction in the navy of the country. If we are in earnest in the speeches which have been made here and the resolutions which have been offered to protect the naturalized citizens of this country, I say that we ought to present to the world a stronger navy than we presented even during the rebellion. We have got to protect them either by the exhibition of such a force or else by declaring war itself with foreign nations. I hope that their rights will be protected, even if it leads to a declaration of war."

January 23, he spoke against the reduction of the whiskey tax. "It ought to stand," said he, "if for no other reason than the vindi-

cation of the Government. If this country could enforce its laws against ten million people in arms against it, I say it presents a strange spectacle if it cannot enforce a law to collect the taxes." He urged that if the energy which the House had displayed in investigating the evidence against the President, had been used in investigating the frauds against the Government, those who had violated the law in reference to the whiskey tax would have been brought to punishment, adding:

"While we go on legislating in this way this 'whiskey ring,' or the men who are setting the law at defiance which fixes the tax on whiskey at two dollars a gallon, will set a law at defiance if the tax be fixed at fifty cents, or any other sum. I say it is due to the dignity of the Government that, instead of repealing the tax on whiskey, this House should take such measures as will bring those who violate the law to a proper punishment, and the energy of this House ought to be brought to bear for that purpose. When the majesty of the law has been established, and not before, let us legislate for the reduction of this tax." July 13, 1868, he reviewed the policy of the Republican party, and its recently adopted platform. "In this contest for power," said he, "the Republican party resembles, in their recklessness, Sampson of old when led into the temple of the Philistines. He, blind with fury and hate against the surrounding masses, who scoffingly looked upon him and upbraided him for the loss of power and strength which his own folly had destroyed, stood between the mighty pillars of that temple, and rending them asunder, all perished in one vast ruin. As Sampson seized these pillars even so did the Republican party seize upon the two great pillars which are the supports of our temple. I mean the Supreme Court and the Executive. By the power still left in this party they have striven and are still striving to uproot these pillars from their foundations, and overwhelm at one fell swoop the masses of the American people."

# DANIEL M. VAN AUKEN.

DANIEL M. VAN AUKEN is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 15, 1826. He graduated at Union College, New York, in 1852. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In the following year he was made prosecuting-attorney for Pike County, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat. He served on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims and the Militia.

The only speeches made by Mr. Van Auken during the Fortieth Congress were upon the subject of the impeachment of President Johnson—the first on the 24th of February, 1868, on the resolution reported for the impeachment of the President, and the second, two days later, on the articles of impeachment. In the latter he denounced "the red-hot haste" with which the committee reported in favor of impeachment, and explained it on the ground that "the Jacobin revolutionists in this House fear exposition." He gave as the sole occasion for "this grand march of destruction" that "the President of the United States strives to rid himself of Edwin M. Stanton," and maintained that it could be "shown by the contemporaneous history of the Constitution, by the uniform practise of the government, general principles of interpretation, and decisions of the highest judicial tribunals of the country, that the President had the legal authority, and had he done less would have been derelict of duty." He concluded that "the argument falls, and the cries of Congress shriekers are stilled. A just verdict comes and has been coming from an ever-watchful people, which says these offenders against their liberties shall be condemned."

# LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE.

LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, August 26, 1825. After receiving an academical education, he studied and practised law. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Legislature of Kentucky. He was judge of the Equity and Criminal Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the State from 1856 to 1860. He was several years president of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. In 1861 he was the Union candidate for Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, against H. C. Burnett, who, having been elected, was expelled for treasonable conduct, and subsequently took part in the rebellion. During this canvass Mr. Trimble was exposed to much personal danger. His life was threatened, and he was urged by his friends to withdraw, but he faced the danger, and made Union speeches throughout the district. After the emancipation proclamation was issued, he opposed Mr. Lincoln's administration and the policy of the war.

Mr. Trimble was a candidate for the Thirty-eighth Congress in opposition to Hon. Lucian Anderson, a supporter of the administration and the war, who was declared elected. For the next Congress, Mr. Trimble was again a candidate, was elected, and served on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims, Manufactures, and Revenue Frauds. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 9,787 votes against 1,780 for Symes, the Republican candidate. Mr. Trimble's seat was contested on the charge that he was disqualified on account of having been guilty of acts of disloyalty to the Government. The Committee on Elections, however, reported in his favor, and he was admitted to his seat. He served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and addressed the House on several subjects, such as the Paducah Bridge bill, the impeachment, partisan vindictiveness, etc.

# BENJAMIN F. LOAN.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN was born in Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, October 4, 1819. He received an academical education, studied law, and removed to Missouri in 1838, settling in St. Joseph for the practise of his profession. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he actively espoused the cause of the Union, and entering the army did active service as a brigadier-general. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and after his admission he was reported against by the Committee on Elections, but the action of the Committee was not sustained by the House, and he retained his seat. He was subsequently re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, receiving in the last election 10,942 votes against 3,980 for the opposing candidate. In the course of his three terms in Congress he served on the Committees on Military Affairs, the Pacific Railroad, Freedmen's Affairs, and the Debts of the Loyal States; and in the Fortieth Congress as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Mr. Loan gave expression to radical views on most of the great questions which came before Congress. In a speech on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, he maintained that "no reconstruction can be successful that contemplates a union of authority of loyalists and traitors." He opposed the bill for the admission of Alabama, asserting that he was "not willing to release the grasp of the Federal Government placed upon the rebel States so long as the rebel spirit shall rule in those States." He pronounced boldly and decidedly against the purchase of Alaska, declaring that "when Russia comes in the character of a 'Jeremy Diddler,' claiming the fruits of the confidence game which he has been playing, I respectfully ask to be excused from acceding to his unjust demands."

## WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1830. He received a common school education, studied and practised law. In 1854 he became district-attorney for Somerset County, and held the office three years. In 1861, 1862, and 1863 he was prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Somerset County. From the first he acted with the Republican party, and in 1864 was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. He served on the Committees on the District of Columbia, and on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Mr. Koontz advocated a resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern States, not only as a measure dictated by the teachings of Christianity, but as a "most powerful measure of reconstruction." On the 25th of January, he addressed the House on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which he maintained, with much force of reasoning, was necessary to a proper enforcement of the reconstruction acts heretofore passed, and to a just and fair settlement of this vexed question. Although he at first voted against impeachment, yet he finally favored the proceeding, and in a speech, March 2, 1868, he argued that the violation of the tenure of office act was a sufficient ground for summoning Mr. Johnson to the bar of the Senate, closing with the remark: "If the highest officer of the government has violated the laws, and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict." Mr. Koontz delivered in the House an impressive and appropriate eulogy on Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whom he characterized as "ripe in years and in wisdom, and honored with the confidence and love of his fellow-countrymen."

# S. NEWTON PETTIS.

S. NEWTON PETTIS was born in Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 10, 1827. He began the study of law with Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and subsequently read in the office of H. L. Richmond, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he made his residence and practised his profession. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln an associate justice for the Territory of Colorado, but resigned the office in the following year. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Darwin A. Finney. He was sworn in as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 7, 1868, and was appointed on the Committee on Elections. His first speech in the House was delivered December 18, when he announced the decease of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, his predecessor. From the Committee on Elections Mr. Pettis reported in favor of the contestant in the case of Chaves *vs.* Clever for the seat of delegate in Congress from New Mexico. On the taking of the final vote, by which the contestant was admitted by 105 against 10, Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee, remarked: "The case has come before the committee, some of it in a foreign language, much of it in a manner altogether unprecedented and unlike any other examination we have had to make. The committee have examined it with great patience, and have heard the parties fully upon the subject. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Pettis), coming fresh into the committee with the vigor of youth, and not worn out as some of us have been by the labors of this committee from year to year, has addressed himself with a freshness that has really done the committee good to the conclusion to which all the committee have come."

# FRANCIS W. KELLOGG.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG was born in Worthington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 30, 1810. Having received a limited education, he removed to Michigan and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1856–57 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature. He was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands and Expenditures in the Post-office Department. He was also re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Alabama, whereupon he removed to Mobile. He was elected a Representative from Alabama to the Fortieth Congress, and on the 21st of July, 1868, was admitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. Kellogg thereupon took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, and was appointed to the Committee on Commerce. He took an active part during the brief period of his service, introducing several measures designed to benefit the region which he represented, for instance: a bill to provide for the improvement of the bay and harbor of Mobile; a bill granting the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad the right of way through the public lands; and a bill to renew the grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden in the State of Alabama. He also introduced a resolution directing the Postmaster-general to open negotiations with the several European governments with whom we have postal treaties for a further reduction of the rates of international postage.

# JACOB S. GOLLADAY.

JACOB S. GOLLADAY was born in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, January 9, 1819, and was educated at Campbell Academy. He removed to Nashville in 1838, and thence to Kentucky in 1845. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Legislature of Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected State Senator. In 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. In August, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, who was elected to the Fortieth Congress in May, 1867, and a few days after committed suicide, alleging the gloomy political prospects of the country as a reason for the act. As Mr. Hise died before the certificate of election was issued, the opposing candidate, who had received but about one-fourth of the votes cast, contested the seat, even after Mr. Golladay had been chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. Golladay, and he was sworn in December 5, 1867, after having been permitted to address the House in his own behalf. On the 24th of January following, Mr. Golladay introduced resolutions of respect for the memory of his predecessor, which he advocated in well-chosen words of eulogy. February 24, he made an elaborate speech against impeachment. June 15, 1868, Mr. Golladay spoke against the reconstructed State Government of Tennessee, in answer to a speech of Mr. Maynard, delivered the 12th of December previous, declaring that he spoke as one who "first saw the light in that once grand old State," to "vindicate her character from the unjust aspersions which have been so wantonly heaped upon her true citizens." February 13, 1869, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Golladay made a long and elaborate speech to show that the election of General Grant to the Presidency was an event fraught with evil to the country.

# THOMAS LAURENS JONES.

THOMAS LAURENS JONES was born on his father's estate, "White Oak," in Rutherford County, North Carolina, January 21, 1819, and was reared in the village of Spartanburg, South Carolina. After pursuing his studies at the Columbian College, of South Carolina, and at Yale College, he graduated at Princeton, New Jersey in 1840, and subsequently at the Law School of Cambridge. After travelling in Europe two years, he further prosecuted the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was a member of the Kentucky State Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and was a delegate to several State and National Conventions. In May, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, and was admitted to his seat December 3, 1867, serving on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. July 25, he proposed a resolution requesting the President, "in furtherance of the harmony, fraternity and union of our beloved country, be requested to issue a proclamation of complete amnesty." December 16, Mr. Jones introduced a resolution, which passed the House by a vote of 124 to 27, "that all females in the employment of the Government be allowed equal pay when they perform like services with males." On the last day of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Jones made a speech in favor of restoring the Washington family relics to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, in which he said:

"If General Grant at the fall of Vicksburg could allow his prisoners to retire with the arms he had subdued, and if he could, with more majestic courage and dignity of soul, on the final field of Appomattox return his surrendered sword to the grand leader of the rebellious hosts himself, can we not find it in our hearts to restore to the unoffending wife of his bosom these poor tokens of peace, the treasured relics of her ancestors? Oh, how glorious to be

'In war renowned, in peace sublime.'"

# ASA P. GROVER.

ASA P. GROVER was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1819. He was educated at Centre College, Kentucky, and became a resident of that State in 1847. He studied and practised law, and in 1857 he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate. He was re-elected in 1861, and remained in office eight years. In May, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat. Acts of disloyalty having been alleged against him, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections who reported him as qualified, and he took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 3d, 1867. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings. He introduced a bill "to encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct importations," which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Grover favored an appropriation "towards completing the Louisville and Portland Canal," and advocated it in a speech, June 29, 1868, making the following interesting statements:

"Let it be remembered that the Ohio River and its tributaries drain the whole of parts of ten States of the Union, the great grainery of the country, the Egypt of the nation, and is one of the most important in a system giving eighteen thousand miles of navigable water. . . . It is the matured judgment of those who are believed to know that the amount of freight transported on the Ohio River in the year 1867, including rafts of timber and lumber, equaled 3,733,420 tons; that the average distance to which said freight was carried was five hundred and sixty-seven miles; to transport which would require thirty-five railroads three hundred miles long, running four heavily-laden trains each day."

# ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, August 31, 1810. He received a common school education, and was apprenticed to the printing business. When seventeen years old he journeyed westward, and worked as foreman in the office of the Ohio "Monitor," and afterwards of the "Western Telegraph," at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1829 he returned to Maryland, and subsequently settled at York, Penn., where he edited the York "Gazette" from 1835 to 1838. He was clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1838, and during two years ensuing was in charge of transportation on the State railroad at Columbia. He was cashier of the contingent funds of the House of Representatives for the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. In 1848 and 1849 he was in the State Department as a confidential clerk to Secretary Buchanan. He was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. In 1860 and 1861 he was President Buchanan's private secretary. In 1863 he established the Philadelphia "Age." In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. Addressing the House in opposition to the impeachment of President Johnson, he said: "The little band of Democratic Representatives with which it is my pride to be numbered and associated on this floor, have opposed this unrighteous movement step by step. Outnumbered, our rights as a minority trampled upon, every barrier established in the rules of the House by our predecessors swept away at the behest of party impatience or party convenience, we cannot prevent, and under the recently emasculated rules of the House, we can no longer even postpone this wrong."

# CHARLES DENISON.

CHARLES DENISON was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1818. The family of which he came is one of distinction in the Wyoming Valley. His grandfather was one of the victims of the massacre of Wyoming. His uncle, Hon. George Denison, was prominent in the politics of Pennsylvania, and a Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1823. The subject of this sketch graduated at Dickinson College in 1838, and adopted the profession of law, which he continuously and successfully practised until his election to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862. He was in 1864 again elected a Representative to Congress from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, but was in his seat only a few days, when he was prostrated by pulmonary disease which had been long preying upon him, and died at his home in Wilkesbarre, June 27, 1867. On the occasion of announcing his death to the House of Representatives, July 10, his colleague Mr. Boyer said: "He was a man of sound judgment, patriotic impulses, and inflexible purpose; modest and without ostentation, but full of courage and determination to meet the requirements of every occasion. No possible temptations of personal advantage could swerve him from his convictions of public duty; and he would make no compromise, even indirectly, which had the least appearance of a surrender of principle. Correct in business affairs, kind, steadfast, and true in his domestic and social relations, his private, like his public life, was above reproach. Death to him was neither unexpected nor terrible." Describing his last interview with his dying colleague, Mr. Boyer said: "He spoke like one whose peace was made with God, and whose conscience was void of offence toward man."

## JOHN B. CALLIS.

JOHN B. CALLIS was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, January 3, 1828. He removed to Carroll County, Tennessee, in 1834, and thence to Wisconsin in 1840, where he received a common school education, and engaged in business pursuits. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered the Union army as a captain in the 7th Wisconsin, and was promoted in 1862 to be lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, in which he served until he was badly wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1, 1863, and was consequently honorably mustered out, December 29, 1863. He entered the Veteran Reserve Corps in 1864, and was on duty in Washington, District of Columbia, as superintendent of the War Department until December, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 7, 1864. After the close of the war he was appointed captain in the 45th United States Infantry, and major and lieutenant-colonel by brevet in the regular army. In 1865 he settled in Alabama, and resigned his commission February 4, 1868, for the purpose of devoting his attention to civil pursuits. He was elected a Representative from the Fifth District of Alabama to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and having been admitted to his seat July 21, 1868, was appointed a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. He introduced three bills providing for the establishment of mail routes in Alabama, and five bills for the removal of political disabilities from southern citizens. He also introduced a bill granting a loan of $5,000,000, of the 5 per cent. bonds of the United States to the New Orleans and Selma Railroad and Immigrant Association, and a bill granting lands in the State of Alabama to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company.

# OAKES AMES.

OAKES AMES was born in Easton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, January 10, 1804. His father, Oliver Ames, many years ago began the business of manufacturing shovels in a small way, which has developed into the immense establishment employing hundreds of men under the control of O. Ames & Sons. Years ago, Oakes Ames, while still enlarging and extending his original business, entered the wider field of railroad enterprise. He invested capital and inspired energy in several languishing railroad enterprises, and was largely concerned in the construction of extended lines of railway in Iowa.

When the Pacific Railroad was regarded by multitudes of intelligent men as impracticable, if not impossible, Mr. Ames, with wise faith in the future, invested largely, and contributed in many ways to the success of the greatest material achievement of the age. His brother, Oliver Ames, entered into the enterprise, gave almost undivided attention to its affairs, and is now president of the road.

Notwithstanding the demands of a large business, Mr. Oakes Ames gave some time and attention to political affairs. He served for two years as a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He served on the Committees on Manufactures, and the Pacific Railroad. He was not in the habit of making speeches, and yet he exerted much influence in legislation.

## ADONIJAH S. WELCH.

ADONIJAH S. WELCH was born in the State of Connecticut, in 1821. He graduated at the University of Michigan, and afterwards became one of its professors. He was for fifteen years at the head of the Normal School of Michigan. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the Union army, in which he served until the close of the war. He subsequently settled in Florida, and gave efficient aid in the Reconstruction of that State. He was elected a Senator of the United States from Florida, and took his seat July 2, 1868, for the term ending March 3, 1869. February 8, 1869, he delivered in the Senate a brief but logical and forcible argument in favor of the Suffrage Amendment, in which he said of the Southern negro: "Intellectually and socially below the dominant class, but equal, at least, to the poorer class of southern whites, he is, if we except the southern loyalists, who are limited in number, infinitely superior to them all as a patriot; and I weigh my words well when I say that if his ignorance were as rayless as the darkest midnight, if he never had a dozen thoughts in all his life and never changed their course, his steady, unflinching love of this Union would render him a far safer depositary of the right of suffrage than he who has compassed all knowledge and all science, and hates his country."

In a brief speech on the Civil Appropriation bill, March 2, 1869, he protested against "a distinction being made between male and female clerks, as to the value of labor," and on the same day ably maintained the value and importance of the Department of Education. At the close of his term in the Senate, Mr. Welch accepted the presidency of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

## GEORGE M. ADAMS.

GEORGE M. ADAMS was born in Knox County, Kentucky, December 20, 1837. He was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, studied law, and was clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County from 1859 to 1861. In August, 1861, he raised a company for service in the war, and entered the Union army as captain in the 7th Kentucky Volunteers. He was soon after appointed additional paymaster of volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In May, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat, and took his seat July 8. He was appointed to serve on the Committees on the Militia and Freedmen's Affairs. Two days after his admission he presented the protests of his colleagues against the action of the House by which their credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. November 25, he addressed the House in favor of admitting Mr. Golladay to his seat. As a member of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs he sturdily opposed the bill to continue the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees. In a speech on this subject, March 17, 1868, he said: "This country, under its present financial embarrassments, is not able to continue in existence a bureau for the support and maintenance of any class of its people, and more especially for the support and education, as proposed by the bill, of this class of roving vagabonds called freedmen, whose only idea of freedom is that it confers upon them the right to be idle, and whose destitution is the result of their own indolence." He subsequently proposed, as an amendment to the bill, that "said bureau shall be immediately withdrawn and discontinued in all the States now represented in Congress, and shall be discontinued in the remaining States, as soon as they shall be restored to their former political relations with the Government of the United States."

# GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, May 22, 1832. He graduated at Franklin College, Tennessee, and adopted the profession of law. He settled in Missouri in 1853, and became editor of the "North-East Missourian." In 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. Early in 1861 he organized a Home Guard, of which he was chosen colonel. He was subsequently commissioned a colonel of militia, and commanded the 49th Regiment of Missouri in active service. In 1860 he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1862 was elected a State Senator. In 1865 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Lands, and as chairman of the Committee on Mileage. He received a certificate of election to the Fortieth Congress, but his opponent, Colonel William F. Switzler, made a contest for the seat, which was finally decided in favor of Mr. Anderson, January 21, 1869. The following extract from a speech made by Mr. Anderson before the House during the discussion of the case, was in reply to some charges affecting his loyalty: "In 1860, 1861, and 1862 I was a pro-slavery man. I did not agree with Mr. Lincoln when he issued his emancipation proclamation, but I did not intend to separate myself from the Union men of the country. I accepted that proclamation in good faith. I was the owner of some slave property, and the moment I accepted that proclamation I emancipated every slave I owned, and I did not reserve them for the purpose of presenting a claim for them. Sir, I state upon the floor of the House of Representatives that I was the first man in North Missouri who raised an armed organization against the rebellion. I was the first man to whom arms were furnished for the purpose of suppressing traitors."

## SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. He received a common school education, and was bred a merchant, devoting himself to mercantile pursuits in his native city. He was four years a member of the city councils of Philadelphia. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Expenditures in the State Department, and Retrenchment. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, Retrenchment, and the Assassination of President Lincoln. Elected as a Democrat, he acted constantly with his party friends in Congress. Without occupying the attention of the House with long speeches, Mr. Randall indicated his constant interest in pending legislation by frequently participating briefly and pointedly in discussions. Twice during the Fortieth Congress he was called upon to address the House upon resolutions relating to the death of colleagues. He spoke briefly and feelingly in eulogy upon Hon. Charles Denison and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, the latter of whom he characterized as his "warm friend, although of different political opinions." On February 29, 1868, he argued that President Johnson should not be impeached for the violation of an unconstitutional law. He favored the granting of pecuniary aid to the destitute in the South, and deprecated the discharge of Government employés from the navy yards and elsewhere during the winter months.

# CHARLES HAIGHT.

CHARLES HAIGHT was born at Colt's Neck, Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 4, 1838. He graduated at Princeton College in 1857. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862 as an attorney, and in 1864 as a counsellor. He was a member of the State Legislature of New Jersey in 1861 and 1862, serving during his last term as Speaker of the House. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general of militia in 1861, and was active in raising troops for service in the war against the rebellion. He went into politics as a Democrat, and as such was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Haight presented to the House a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, purporting to withdraw the assent of that State to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which, by vote of 80 to 17, was returned to him as "disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character." February 24, 1868, Mr. Haight addressed to the House an argument against impeachment. February 9, 1869, he made an able and elaborate argument against the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York. In the course of this speech he said: "The State of New Jersey was the pioneer in the railroad system of this country. The first rail of iron for railroad purposes was laid in the State of New Jersey by one of her citizens . . . According to her population and territory I believe her enterprise in railroads is behind no State in this Union. The amount expended in the construction of railroads in the State of New Jersey will reach in the aggregate the sum of $70,000,000, and the number of miles of railroad already built and in successful operation cannot fall far short of a thousand miles."

## SAMUEL McKEE.

SAMUEL McKEE was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 4, 1833. He attended country schools in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer. He graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1857, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1858, when he began the practise of law in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He served in the Union army as captain in the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, and having been captured by the enemy, he was confined for fourteen months in Libby Prison. In 1864 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and in 1865 he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Claims, Expenses in the Interior Department, and the Civil Service. For the Fortieth Congress John D. Young was officially declared elected from the Ninth District of Kentucky by 1,479 majority, but Mr. McKee protesting against his admission on the ground of disloyalty, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. They reported that Young, having been disloyal, and McKee not having received a majority of votes, neither were entitled to the seat. The case having been sent back to the committee, another report was brought in favorable to Mr. McKee, which was adopted, and he was sworn in June 22, 1868. In a speech of considerable length, January 28, 1869, he advocated the Suffrage Amendment as "a necessity in order to secure to every citizen in the land the rights that belong to him." During the discussion of a bill relating to internal taxes, February 12, 1869, Mr. McKee made a speech containing the following interesting and instructive passages: "During the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress I appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means, and

made a long argument in favor of trying to save what are now called the small distilleries, and I afterward pursued that question in the Committee of the Whole. Now, sir, I have had some little experience on this subject. In 1865 and 1866, in my own congressional district, in Kentucky, we had between four and five hundred distilleries, mostly of the very smallest kind. We had a set of people there then who believed, as a great many of them do now, that the only thing they were enabled to live upon was the whiskey which they made and sold, but which they, in fact, generally drank up themselves. The whole amount of revenue the Government got from these distilleries during the years 1865 and 1866 was less than $75,000. Since this law has been in operation, crushing out, as it has done—for that is the term to use—these small distilleries, we now have in the same district only seven distilleries. Out of those seven distilleries there is paid to-day to the Government of the United States a revenue of more than $6,000 a day, which in one month would exceed, in the aggregate, all that was paid by the whole four hundred and sixty-three distilleries in the entire year 1866. In 1866 I was a candidate for Congress, and went through the district where they had these small distilleries in operation, and at every public meeting that was held—and they were generally held near one of these distilleries—there was a large amount of drinking going on and an immense number of men in a happy mood, if not drunk. During the last campaign in 1868, though not a candidate myself for Congress, I took part in the canvass on general principles for the Republican party. But, sir, it was a very rare thing to see a drunken man. Why? Because they had no distilleries in the country, and it required the transportation of whiskey over very rough mountain roads from seventy to one hundred and fifty, or even two hundred miles, so that it cost too much to get it there. Hence you hardly ever could get a drink if you wanted it in any part of the district. I will add that the state of society is vastly improved in that country; the people are more industrious; and the revenue collected is more than tenfold what it was before."

# JAMES B. BECK.

JAMES B. BECK was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, February 13, 1822. He emigrated to the United States when sixteen years of age, and graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1846. He studied law, and locating in Lexington, Kentucky, devoted himself wholly to the practise of his profession—a part of the time in partnership with John C. Breckinridge. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, and after some delay was admitted to his seat December 3, 1867. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, and at once took a prominent and leading part on the side of the minority. No member of the Democratic party in Congress made more speeches requiring profound research and legal argumentation. There is scarcely a phase of the Reconstruction question as it came up in the Fortieth Congress on which Mr. Beck did not place upon the record the views of the minority. January 15, 1868, he opposed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, in an elaborate speech, "because it asserts there were no civil governments in those States, and because it attempts to prevent the Executive and the judicial power from interfering, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Constitution, protecting the people of these States from legislative usurpation." February 1, he presented an able argument maintaining the right of John Young Brown of Kentucky, to a seat in Congress. February 22, he spoke against impeachment, arguing that the President was justified in the removal of Stanton for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill. March 11, he addressed the House in opposition to the bill for admitting Alabama, the passage of which

he declared would be almost conclusive that Republican institutions are a failure. "This is the first time," said he, "so far as I am aware, that the majority have gone to the length now proposed, to repudiate all their own acts, override all their own laws, and unblushingly and avowedly punish the people of a great State for doing what this Congress solemnly declared it was right, proper, and lawful for them to do."

He subsequently presented a minority report, signed by Mr. Brooks and himself, protesting against the admission of Alabama under a constitution not adopted by the voters of the State. May 8, he made a speech against the admission of Arkansas, alleging that the Constitution under which it was proposed to reconstruct the State was "defeated by an overwhelming majority." May 13, he presented an elaborate argument opposing the bill admitting North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia to representation, for the reason, among others, that their proposed Constitutions "all fasten universal, unlimited, and perpetual negro suffrage on that people." July 24, 1868, he spoke at length against the bill to provide for the more speedy reorganization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, asserting in conclusion that he saw "nothing but evil" in the bill. January 19, 1869, he spoke in opposition to a bill relating to suits in the rebel States, as "an unnecessary and improper interference with the jurisdiction of the Courts of the several States." January 28, he made an elaborate and able reply to Mr. Boutwell, in opposition to the resolution proposing the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, maintaining that "the principles involved strike down the columns that support the temple of liberty itself."

# ALEXANDER H. BAILEY.

ALEXANDER H. BAILEY was born in Minisink, Orange County, New York, August 14, 1817. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1838; subsequently studying and practising law. From 1840 to 1842 he was master and examiner in Chancery for Greene County, New York. He was justice of the peace in the town of Catskill for four years. In 1849 he was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York. In 1858 he became judge of Greene County, and held the office four years. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the State Senate. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling, and took his seat November 30, 1867. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 12,543 votes against 11,240 for the Democratic candidate. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Private Land Claims, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. On February 4, 1868, he spoke briefly but forcibly in favor of measures to protect the rights of American citizens abroad, asserting that "the just and righteous position here taken, and which is hereafter to be maintained, will insure to every American citizen, no matter what his origin, or how humble he may be, the freedom of the world." February 4, in a long and able argument he maintained that "there is a great public necessity for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson." May 12, in speaking on a bill relating to the Pacific Railroad, he maintained that it "is very important that Congress should regulate the tariff of charges upon these roads." Although representing a district somewhat interested in the Niagara Ship Canal, he spoke against the proposed work on the ground that "the nation cannot now afford to make the expenditure."

# ADDISON H. LAFLIN.

ADDISON H. LAFLIN was born in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 24, 1823, and graduated at Williams' College in 1843. He went to Herkimer County, New York, in 1849, and became largely interested in the manufacture of paper. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the State Senate of New York. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was made chairman of the Committee on Printing. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, remaining at the head of the Committee on Printing. In this position he was watchful of the interests of the government and the people, and was influential in promoting economy in public printing. The following extract from one of his speeches on the Legislative Appropriation bill presents an interesting comparison: "The amount paid for printing and for paper for the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1859–60, was $665,210 95; the amount paid for printing for the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1866–67 was $454,339 97; being $200,870 98 less than the amount paid for printing during the fiscal year 1859–60, when we were upon a gold basis. Adding to the cost of materials in 1859–60 the extra amount called for by the cost of materials in 1866–67 we shall find that the cost of printing during the fiscal year 1859–60 would have been $882,865 57, or within $15,814 37 of just double the amount paid for printing for the House during the last fiscal year. The amount paid for Congressional printing during the Thirty-third Congress, 1853–55, Linn Boyd, Speaker, was $2,220,715; while during the Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865–67, Schuyler Colfax, Speaker, the amount paid for Congressional printing was $1,535,791 72—a difference of $684,923 28 in favor of a Republican over a Democratic administration."

Engraved [illegible] York

Theo. M. Pomeroy

HON. THEODORE M. POMEROY.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

# THEODORE M. POMEROY.

THEODORE M. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, New York, December 31, 1824. He graduated at Hamilton College, and adopted the profession of law, making his residence in the city of Auburn. From 1850 to 1856 he was district-attorney for the County of Cayuga, and in 1857 he was a member of the State Assembly.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected for three succeeding Congressional terms. In the Fortieth Congress, he was chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency, which perfected measures relating to some of the most important subjects of recent legislation. When the House was in Committee of the Whole, he was generally called to the chair, and displayed great familiarity with parliamentary law, and remarkable ability as a presiding officer. On the day before the close of the Fortieth Congress, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. In the course of a few impressive remarks made on assuming the chair, he said: "It has been my pleasure for eight years to mingle humbly in the labors of this House; and in retiring, as I expect to do within a brief period, forever from all official connection with the American Congress, I carry with me at least this gratification, that in all those years I have never upon this floor received from a member of this House one word of unkindness nor one act of disrespect. . . There is a significance which a man must be differently constituted from myself, if he can ever forget, which arises from the kind personal consideration which is involved in my unanimous election to this most honorable position."

The House unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks for "the very able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker for the brief but very trying period during which he has occupied the chair."

At twelve o'clock, noon, of March 4th, 1869, the Fortieth Congress expired by limitation of law, and the Speaker pronounced it adjourned *sine die*, using the following words which may appropriately close this personal history of its members:

"OUR PERSONAL RELATIONS, OUR SYMPATHIES, OUR KINDNESSES, ALL THE TIES THAT BIND US TO EACH OTHER WILL FOREVER LIVE AS PART OF OURSELVES."